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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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January 31 1955

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Congress Given Report On Rubber Plant Sales

Sales of the twenty-four government-owned synthetic rubber plants to private industry will return to the federal Treasury approximately $310,565,000, the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission reported to congress January 24. This is conditioned on congressional approval of the program in its entirety, which must be granted within sixty days.

In addition, a cash balance of about $91,000,000 will go to the Treasury when the plants are turned over to private industry about April 30, which will enable the government to get out of the synthetic rubber producing business after thirteen years at a cost to it of less than 4 percent of its investment. Much of this is offset by the value of the three unsold plants (two copolymer and one alcohol), tankcars and other miscellaneous equipment.

Supplying GR-S, GR-I Needs

The Federal Facilities Corporation, which has been operating the plants since the Reconstruction Finance Corporation went out of existence last June 30, announced its plans last week to supply all foreseeable demands for GR-S and GR-I without any interruption before or after the transfer of the plants to private ownership.

If congress does not disapprove the disposal program, the plants probably will be transferred sometime in late April. Under plans announced by FFC, all plants sold will be turned over to the purchasers at transfer date on a full production basis, at which time purchasers have agreed to buy from the government all inventories of finished rubber left in government hands. Inventories, therefore, will be sufficient to permit an uninterrupted flow of rubber from plants to consuming fabricators.

FFC will accept and deliver against purchase orders for GR-S and GR-I up to and including the month of April. This obligation will continue uninterrupted, in the event there is a delay in the disposal program. Starting with the month of May, all consumers of GR-S rubber who order on a thirty-day basis as well as all GR-I consumers should place their orders with prospective private producers of their choice.

Ending FFC Operations

All GR-S consumers who place orders with FFC on a ninety-day basis should continue this practice through delivery months of May-July, in addition to placing duplicate orders with plant purchasers for the same delivery months. If the transfer period terminates April 30, as contemplated, orders placed with FFC will be automatically cancelled.

All FFC customers will be given a list of plant purchasers who have bought gov-

—*Continued on page 51*

Nickel Supply Increase Is Granted for Industry

An additional 2,000,000 pounds of nickel will be made available to industry during February and March by the Office of Defense Mobilization, it was announced last week by Arthur S. Flemming, director. None of the nickel, however, will be released from the national stockpile, he stated.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks explained that release of the additional nickel followed the finding that the psychology of scarcity was retarding the use of nickel in established fields and was discouraging new businesses from starting.

Mr. Weeks also stated that the metal available for nickel consuming industries under the government's control program was being kept at too low a level and the department therefore recommended to ODM that additional supplies be made available.

Pesticide Certification Rules Issued by Dep't of Agriculture

Regulations governing certification by the Department of Agriculture of the usefulness of pesticide chemicals, as authorized under public law 518 (the so-called Miller bill), have been issued, the department has announced.

Except for minor clarifying changes, these regulations are the same as those originally proposed by the department last November 24. They will appear as part 363, title 7, code of federal regulations, and will become effective thirty days after their publication in the *Federal Register*. Public Law 518, passed in July 1954, amends the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act. To protect the public health, it requires the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Food and Drug Administration) to establish tolerances with respect to the amounts of pesticide chemicals likely to be left in or on harvested food crops, or to exempt pesticides from the requirements that residue tolerances be established.

Coaltar Colors Filing Date Extension Granted to Mar. 7

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare last week extended the deadline to March 7 for filing briefs and comments on a proposed order prohibiting the incroporation of coaltar colors orange No. 1 and No. 2 and red No. 32 in food and drugs for internal use. The previous deadline was January 30.

Potash Producers, Importers Argue Pros and Cons of Soviet Materials

Charges that imports of potash into the United States from the communist-controlled areas of Germany has disrupted prices and are threatening injury to the domestic potash industry were made to the United States Tariff Commission last week by officials of the American producers. Importers, on the other hand, argued that they were merely seeking to maintain their position in the US market and denied any evidence of injury to the domestic industry.

The controversy was aired before the commission during a hearing January 25 and 26 in its investigation of the dumping of East German potash into this country. An investigation made by the Treasury Department found that the potash was being sold in the US at an unfair value in that prices here were less than in other countries, and the purpose of the Tariff Commission investigation is to determine whether this practice is injurious to the domestic industry.

Injuries to Industry Claimed

Albert F. Rothwell of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the complaining American companies, outlined the complaint to the commission. He said that the industry has been injured by the East German imports, but in asking for relief it is basing it on injury that will be sustained if the imports are not restricted.

He noted that there is a distinct difference between an investigation under the "escape clause" of the tariff act and the antidumping act, in that the former relates to normal trade between two nations, while the antidumping act relates to an unfair practice..

He stated further that there is a distinct difference in the test of injury between escape clause cases and antidumping act eases. Congress required that "serious" injury be shown before relief is to be granted under the escape clause doctrine, he declared, but under the antidumping act it is only necessary to show injury, and not the degree of injury. Richardson Dilworth, counsel for the importers, disputed this contention by quoting from senate debates in 1921 to the effect that the antidumping act was intended to be applied only to "prevent destruction" of an industry.

Background of Industry Told

Paul Speer, vice-president and general counsel of United State Potash Company, described potash and its uses and also told of the history of the industry in this country. He explained that all but a very small portion of the potash produced in this country comes from the Carlsbad, N. Mex., deposits, which are being mined

—*Continued on page 40*

Chemical Makers Want Government To Go Slowly on Tariff Reductions

With two of the industry's major producers flatly opposing congressional enactment of the administration's trade agreement bill in its present form, spokesmen for the chemical industry last week cautioned the house ways and means committee against undue haste in consideration of the measure and appealed to the government to carry out its tariff reduction program on a "genuinely selective basis."

Testimony from the industry representatives was among the first of a long list of witnesses scheduled to appear before the committee on the opposing side of the trade agreements issue. After ten days of hearings ond testimony from more than seventy witnesses for the bill, the committee closed the time allotted for the proponents and turned immediately to hear the opposition, which may continue for two weeks.

Stands in direct opposition to the passage of the bill, H.R. 1, were taken by Calvin Campbell, vice-president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and Edward M. Queeny, chairman of the board of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., while more moderate criticism came from the following:—

More Moderate Critics Named

Samuel Lenher, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association; Fred G. Singer, chairman of the international trade and tariff committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association; D. G. Rogers, president of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Ernest M. May, president of Otto B. May, Inc., Newark, N. J.; Sidney C. Moody, vice-president of American Cyanamid Company, New York, and Bernard Ring, vice-president of Kent Metal & Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Campbell testified that while Dow fully subscribes to a reduction of barriers that hamper wor'd trade, it questions and opposes "the policy of the administration in the implementation of that objective," which, he declared, "is fraught with hazard to most industries of our nation as we know it to be perilous to the chemical industry."

He said that European chemical producers are now able to enter the United States market almost at will even at present tariff levels, because of their low wage costs. Furthermore, he added, the foreign chemical producers generally now have the most modern type of plants, are engineered with the latest processes and know-how, and in many instances are fully as efficient as American chemical plants.

Products Entering American Market

He cited several instances where foreign chemical's since the war have not only captured the foreign markets for the American product but are starting to move into the American market at below competitive prices. Antipyrine was one item mentioned. Others were sodium trichloroacetic acid, trichlorethylene and polyvinyl chloride.

"We submit that the reduction of tariffs by the United States has already gone

—*Continued on page 66*

Government Broadens Policy On Competition with Industry

Acting on orders from the President, the Bureau of the Budget last week broadened the administration's policy for curtailing government operations which compete with private industry. At the same time, finishing touches were being placed on a directive in the Department of Defense which may eventuate in further curtailment of the paint manufacturing operations of the navy.

Under earlier instructions from the budget bureau the government departments and agencies have been reviewing their commercial and industrial activities with a view to ending those which they felt could be carried on by private enterprise. The latest memorandum from Budget Director Roland R. Hughes broadened this review to include all activities covered by the standard industrial classification manual and instructed the departments and agencies to include in their review and report to the budget bureau (1) an inventory of all commercial activities which they conduct and (2) an evaluation of manufacturing activities included in this inventory. The inventory reports are to be submitted by April 15 and the reports on evaluation of manufacturing operations by July 15.

The paint manufacturing activities of the navy as well as other commercial operations being carried on by the military services are currently being reviewed and evaluated under earlier instructions from the Department of Defense and are not included within the scope of the budget bureau memorandum. But steps are reported to be under way within the Defense department to tighten supervision over these operations.

An order was forwarded to Secretary Charles E. Wilson last wek for his signature, which will take away from the service department the determination of the question whether a particular operation should or should not be continued. The service departments would merely submit their evaluation reports to the assistant Secretary of Defense for supply and logistics, who would recommend to Mr. Wilson whether a particular operation is to be continued or turned over to private industry. Issuance of the order is expected momentarily.

Amuranium Corp. Gets Large Government Loan

The Defense Minerals Exploration Administration has awarded a loan of $147,650 to Amuranium Corporation for drilling and geological work on its Utah properties, according to Gillis W. Long, Amuranium president. "This is believed to be one of the largest contract applications ever signed by DMEA for uranium exploration," Mr. Long explained.

The contract calls for fifty-four holes to be drilled to an average depth of 1,000 feet over an agreed spacing pattern. As the corporation drills, it is entitled to bill DMEA for three-fourths of the cost on an agreed per foot basis including related geological works. Amuranium has offices in Washington, D. C., and Moab, Utah.

HEW Advisory Council Position to Dr. Klumpp

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, last week was appointed a member of a twelve-man National Advisory Council on Vocation Rehabilitation by Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby, of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dr. Klumpp will serve for a term of four years. Also named to the group was Eugene J. Taylor, assistant professor of clinical medicine and rehabilitation, New York University College of Medicine. Mary E. Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, will serve as chairman of the council.

Petroleum Imports Curb Is Pushed by Producers

Representatives of the independent oil producers urged the house ways and means committee last week to amend the administration's trade agreements extension bill so as to restrict imports of petroleum into the United States.

The producer representatives urged that the bill be enlarged so as to curb imports of any defense materials when necessary to assure an adequate domestic supply. The new provision would establish the principle in the trade agreements program that defense materials should receive special treatment in all tariff negotiations. Under their proposal oil imports would be limited to 10 percent of domestic requirements.

Soybean Funds for Israel

An allotment of $2,200,000 was made to Israel last week by the Foreign Operations Administration for purchase of No. 2 yellow soybeans in the United States and possessions. The contracting period runs until April 30, 1955. Purchases will be made under authorization number 71-0509-00-77-5001.

Kefauver Sees Failure In Trust Law Policing

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) last week told the antitrust law section of the New York State Bar Association that government enforcement of the anti-monopoly laws has virtually broken down.

Edward F. Howrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and Stanley N. Barnes, assistant attorney general who heads the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, were also on the program and although they did not answer Mr. Kefauver directly they did defend the practices of their divisions.

Pointing to 3,000 mergers that have taken place since 1950 when the Celler-Kefauver anti-merger act was passed, the senator from Tennessee said:—

"Against this wave of merger activity what have the anti-trust agencies done? We find that the Federal Trade Commission has issued three complaints and the Department of Justice has announced in the case of one proposed merger [Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube] that it will object should the merger take place. No final orders of any kind have yet been issued. So the box score reads, out of probably scores of times at bat, four hits and no runs."

Urges Executive Enforcement

Sen. Kefauver urged as a remedy not only a congressional investigation of the mergers themselves "but also enforcement of these policies by the executive branch of the government."

This, he pointed out, merely reiterated what had been recommended in a report of the senate anti-monopoly subcommittee that was made public in Washington Sunday by Sen. William Langer, North Dakota Republican, retiring chairman of the subcommittee. The report was based on hearings held last year.

Sen. Kefauver said that he did not hold that all mergers were bad. But he said he was alarmed by the recent wave, which in extent duplicated two other historic trends, during the 1885-1905 period and the Nineteen Twenties.

Sen. Kefauver was unable to attend the meeting in person. In his absence his address was read by Sidney Davis, chief

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Price Index Advances

The overall OPD price index advanced 0.28 point last week in a reversal of the downward trend in the preceding week. The increase was solely the result of a sharp upward movement in the oils, fats and waxes market. Cottonseed, coconut, corn and palm oils were higher with copra up sharply on the Pacific coast. Yellow grades of grease were higher as well as inedible tallow. On the decline were included rice bran, Brazil No. 1 castor and linseed oils. The textile and leather chemicals market was featured by an advance in both egg albumin and yolk. Trading in potato starch was spotty while buying interest for quebracho extract showed some improvement.

The heavy chemicals market was less active, pricewise, with an advance in tin metal and a reduction in lithium carbonate the only changes noted. There were no price changes reported in the petroleum derivatives, drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals, industrial organic chemicals, coal chemicals, protective coatings materials, or agricultural chemicals markets.

There was some activity in the essential oils market, however. Citronella oil was advanced sharply in view of the critical situation in Formosa. Speculation was rife as to the ultimate outcome of the current military situation building up there. Among items to be raised in this market were Mexican anise seed which was advanced considerably following reports of a short crop in addition to black and white pepper. These latter items were recovering to some degree following a long steady decline in recent months. Pimento and poppy seed were reduced.

Prices Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 5c. per lb. (54).
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb. (54).
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb. (60).
Copper, 2c. per lb. (34).
Copra, $12 per ton (60).
Egg albumin, flake, 8c. per lb. (37).
Yolk, 2c. to 3c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, #2 and 3, 1c. per lb. (54).
Grease, yellow, ½c. per lb. (60).
Lard, 0.1c. per lb. (60).
Oil, citronella, Formosa, 25c. per lb. (54).
Java, 25c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, 1c. per lb. (60).
Corn, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar, 4c. per lb. (54).
White, 5c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible grades, ½c. per lb. (60).
Tin metal, ½c. per lb. (34).

Prices Reduced

Grease, white, choice, not all hog, ⅝c. per lb. (60).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (60).
Lithium carbonate, 5c. per lb. (34).
Oil, castor, Brazil No. 1, ½c. per lb. (60).
No. 3, tech., 1c. per lb.
Rice bran, ½c. per lb.
Linseed, 0.3c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb. (54).
Mexican, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (54).
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 0.12c. per lb. (34).
Sodium stannate, 0.09c. per lb. (34).
Stannic chloride, 0.09c. per lb. (34).
Oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.09c. per lb. (34).
hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100 - 1949 average)

January 28, 1955	January 21, 1955	January 29 1954
106.75	106.47	107.83

Cottonseed Oil Available For Purchase by Spain

The Department of Agriculture has announced that agreement has been reached with representatives of the Spanish government on sales procedure under a Foreign Operations Administration purchase authorization which makes available 19,200 metric tons (approximately 42,000,000 pounds) of bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil for purchase from the Commodity Credit Corporation by United States firms under contractual arrangements with the Spanish representatives.

CCC prices per pound for and approximate quantitites of oil, delivered refineries, in the different areas for export under this authorization are as follows:—New York area—3.200 metric tons, 13.20 cents; gulf and southeast areas, 8.000 mertic tons, 12.52 cents, and west coast area, 8.000 metric tons, 12.17 cents.

In general, Spanish representatives are expected to negotiate with United States firms for their services in procuring the oil from the Commodity Credit Corporation, having it processed to the extent specified, and delivered f.a.s. designated ports. Firms successful in negotiating contracts with Spanish representatives for handling this oil should submit offers to purchase to F. P. Biggs, New Orleans CSS Commodity Office, Wirth Building, 120 Marais street, New Orleans 16, La., at the prices cited.

Monsanto Has Alkylanilines In Amounts for Pilot Plants

Two new alkylanilines, available in pilot plant quantities, have been added to the group of nitrogen petrochemicals made by Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo.

The new compounds are alkylaniline C-5, with an average of five carbons for the ring-substituted alkyl group, and alkylaniline C-12, a mixture in which the alkyl group averages twelve carbons.

Technical data sheets prepared by the company, which may be had on request, suggest that the chemicals be evaluated as intermediates for use in petroleum, agricultural and pharmaceutical applications. In general, the products undergo reactions typical of primary aromatics amines. The products are also precursors for isocyanate and thiourea derivatives.

Fish Meals, Oils Study Funds Granted by Gov't

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay last week allocated $273,000 for a research program aimed at improving markets for fish meals and fish oils. The study will be carried on by the Fish and Widlife Service and calls for development of a quality index for fishmeal, new industrial uses for fish oils and for biological studies of menhaden.

Fishing-industry scientists, feed manufacturers, agricultural colleges and consultant laboratories will participate in the project with most of the laboratory work being done by the department's staff workers. The allocation provides $170,000 for fish oil research, $65,000 for development of a quality index for fish meal, and $38,000 for the menhaden biological studies.

It was explained that the research program for fish oil has been made necessary because of the surplus of domestic fats and oils coupled with the fact that fish oils, though having special qualities, appear to be used interchangeably with other oils. Studies of potential uses peculiar to fish oils are expected to enable producers to seek new markets where competition is based on merit rather than price.

Goodrich Chemical Names Head of Sales Development

F. L. McNabb has been appointed manager of sales development of the "Hycar" and rubber chemicals department of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Formerly technical service manager of the department, Mr. McNabb became associated with the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, in 1935 and has held many technical positions in the general and research chemical laboratories and processing division. He was named sales representative for the industrial and general products division of BFG in 1947, and in 1949 moved to B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company as staff representative for marketing rubber chemicals.

Fertilizer Sought for India

General Services Administration last week asked for bids from the fertilizer industry for supplying 220 long tons of ammonium sulfate nitrate for shipment to India. The bids will be received until 1 p. m., EST, February 24, under invitation No. 428-010101-40101-4102(A2).

Nat'l Distillers Elects Hulse To Membership on Its Board

Dr. Robert E. Hulse, vice-president in charge of chemical operations for National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, last week was elected to the company's board of directors. He has been a vice-president of National Distillers since July, 1952, and has served as executive vice-president and director of National Petro-Chemicals Corporation, 60-percent-owned subsidiary managed by National Distillers, since its inception activities, including the production of metallic sodium and chlorine, anhydrous ammonia, nitric acid and ammonium solutions, and the new polyethylene plant which is nearing completion at Tuscola, Ill. Dr. Hulse became associated with National in 1949 as director of research and development. Prior to that, he was associated with the electrochemical's department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in Buffalo, N. Y.

Harshaw Chemical Indicates It Will Make Bid for Zinsser

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, announced today that it expects soon to make an offer to the shareholders of Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., to acquire all the outstanding stock of that concern in exchange for Harshaw common stock.

Details of the proposal have not yet been fully worked out. The Zinsser company was incorporated in 1897 and produces lakes, toners, dyes, tannin and other chemical products for the printing ink, paint, textile, leather, pharmaceutical and paper industries. Harshaw, organized more than fifty-five years ago, produces a wide range of chemicals at its plants in Cleveland, Elyria, Ohio, and Gloucester, N. J. It plans to continue the Zinsser operation at its present location.

Sherwin-Williams Opening New Facilities in Mexico

Expanded facilities for the production of Sherwin-Williams Company products in Mexico are now going into operation, according to Arthur W. Steudel, president. The new plant, located at Vallejo, north of Mexico City, replaces former facilities in the capital city itself.

"Completion of this new factory will enable us to expand production considerably," Mr. Steudel pointed out. "As the only paint producer in Mexico distributing nationally, we have long felt a pressing need for such expansion. Our sales have grown rapidly. Last year they were almost 30 percent over the previous year."

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 167, No. 5, January 31, 1955. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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Chemco of Iowa Affiliates With Chemical Enterprises

Chemco of Iowa, agricultural fertilizer concern with twelve affiliate companies located in western Iowa, has joined Chemical Enterprises, Inc., New York. The new acquisition raises the total of such distributing companies affiliated with Chemical Enterprises to fifty, with approximately 300 distribution points and opens a new area in the Iowa corn-producing belt not previously covered by the parent company or its affiliates.

The new affiliate, Chemco, which was acquired through an exchange of stock, will continue under the leadership of Tully W. Talbot as president and general manager and will operate with the same board of directors, officers and employees. Mr. Talbot, a vice-president of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute, was a pioneer in the use of anhydrous ammonia in Iowa and South Dakota, and Chemco is now regarded as the largest distributor of this source of fertilizer nitrogen in Iowa.

Reichhold Names Comptroller

Donald B. Tuson has been named comptroller of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. Making his office at Reichhold's executive headquarters at 525 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., Mr. Tuson will be in charge of operational accounting.

DCAT Protests Moving Of UN Narcotic Group

Describing the United States and primarily New York city as the major focal point and chief victim of the world-wide narcotic smuggling traffic, the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade has called upon Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, to abandon his plan to move the narcotic division of the UN from New York city to Geneva, Switzerland.

The narcotic division serves as the secretariat of the UN commission on narcotic drugs and keeps tabs on narcotic production and exports among member nations throughout the world.

Importance of New York Cited

In the communication to Mr. Hammarskjold, Claude A. Hanford, chairman of the section, stated that "many international narcotic treaties are presently being administered by the United Nations here in New York city in an effort to halt this gigantic smuggling activity into New York and other ports of entry."

"It therefore," Mr. Hanford continued, "is of vital importance to retain the narcotic division at the New York headquarters of the United Nations in order to maintain the closest possible cooperation with the United States, the chief victim of this vile traffic."

Mr. Hanford pointed out that the illicit flood of heroin originating primarily in the Far East is largely responsible for New York city's narcotic problem. A copy of the section's resolution has been sent to all United States senators; Henry Cabot Lodge, United States delegate to the United Nations; Mayor Robert Wagner, of New York, and Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.

Text of Resolution

The resolution follows:—

"Whereas, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has decided to transfer the narcotic division of the United Nations from New York to Geneva; and

"Whereas, New York city has a serious narcotic problem which is due entirely to the international illicit flood of heroin that originates primarily in the Far East,

Continued on page 44

Monsanto Ships Bulk Car Of Molten Maleic Anhydride

The first commercial bulk tank car shipment of molten maleic anhydride was successfully completed last week by Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo. In making the announcement of the shipment, A. D. Evans, manager of resin materials sales, said the accomplishment was a major milepost in the rapid growth in the use of this chemical intermediate.

Monsanto's tank car fleet includes equipment which will permit shipment of the intermediate in either 8,000 or 10,000 gallon quantities. Monsanto also offers engineering and practical assistance in design and operation of handling systems for molten maleic anhydride.

Carbide Manager

Dr. Alvan H. Tenney has been appointed manager of market research for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Dr. Tenney will assist Dr. R. L. Bateman, who was recently made director of product development. During World War II Dr. Tenney worked with Carbide on the atomic energy program. He was transferred to New York in 1946 as product manager in the fine chemicals division in charge of sales and sales development of aryl chemicals.

Davison to Build Catalyst Installation Near Montreal

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., division of W. R. Grace & Co., will form a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Davison Chemical Company, Ltd., which will be a $6,000,000 plant at Valleyfield, Quebec, near Montreal, to produce synthetic fluid petroleum cracking catalysts. Canada now is entirely dependent on US sources of supply.

Ground for the new plant has been acquired, and work on the facility will begin immediately. All raw materials for the catalyst production process will come from Canada. Interests in the dominion are planning construction of a sodium silicate plant adjacent to the new catalyst unit.

Chemico, Virginia-Carolina Announce Settlement of Suit

Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., last week announced that their lawsuit has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

The suit, filed last February by Chemico, involved a dispute concerning contracts under which Chemico was to design and construct for Virginia-Carolina at Nichols, Fla., a triple superphosphate plant, a sulfur-burning contact sulfuric acid plant and facilities for the recovery of uranium from phosphate rock.

Chemical Industry Favors Additives Pre-Testing, Is Against 'Licensing'

The chemical industry last week went on record as being in favor of mandatory pre-testing of food additives but against the suggestion that the enforcement function of the Food and Drug Administration be changed from "policing" to "licensing."

Speaking at the tenth annual meeting of the food, drug and cosmetic law section of the New York State Bar Association, held January 27 at Bar Association House, New York, William C. Foster, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, said that "the chemical industry does not believe that the Food and Drug Administration or any other administrative body should be required to give a final 'yes' or 'no' regarding the use of a food ingredient before it is put into use."

This prior approval concept, which Mr. Foster termed "in effect licensing," would finally depend on the judgment of a single official who would assume responsibility for the safety of every new food product. According to the MCA head, this might well lead to extreme conservatism and as an almost certain result, food research would be curtailed. He said that under a licensing system no manufacturer could be sure that his risk investment in food research could pay off because of uncertainty regarding decisions by one official.

Specific Amendments Suggested

After pointing out that chemicals are used widely in every phase of food production from fertilizers to man-made vitamins, Mr. Foster suggested specific amendments which, in the opinion of the chemical industry, would materially strengthen the food, drug and cosmetic act of 1938. They are:—

1. Add a new provision to the federal food, drug and cosmetic act that no new ingredient intended for food use, nor food containing such new ingredient, should be shipped in interstate commerce or used in foods unless the shipper or user submits to FDA, well in advance of the date proposed for use, his full data on safety.

2. Add a provision that FDA have a reasonable time in which to review this data.

3. Amend the law to provide that it is a violation to ship such an ingredient (or food containing it) which is unsafe in the manner used or intended to be used, or which has been inadequately tested for safety for such food use.

4. To resolve initial differences between FDA and the supplier or user of the ingredient, add a provision for informal conferences.

5. Where such initial differences cannot be resolved, provide that FDA may have recourse to the federal courts.

Would Invoke Injunction Procedure

Within the scope of these amendments, he said FDA would be able to prevent the sale of an unsafe or inadequately tested substance by the traditional procedure of injunction. "In actual practice," Mr. Foster stated, "the FDA would very seldom

—*Continued on page 50*

Pennsalt Acquires Major Interest in Index Chemical

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has acquired a major interest in the Index Chemical Company, Houston, Tex. Index, which is said to be the first firm in this country to produce ethyl and methyl mercaptans synthetically for commercial sale, also turns out dimethyl and diethyl sulfides.

Index activities will be integrated with the production and sales departments of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., a Pennsalt subsidiary and pioneer maker of related synthetic organic sulfur compounds. By combined use of Index processes, Sharples' market development and sales organizations and Pennsalt's Whitemarsh research staff, the company said it hopes to realize greater production and distribution of these and similar compounds.

Joining John T. Files and C. A. Dickey on the Index board are L. H. Clark, H. F. Bjork, Dr. H. I. Cramer and R. W. Sloan of Sharples, and G. T. Collins of Pennsalt. Company officers are Sharples' chief executive, Mr. Clark, president; Mr. Dickey and Mr. Bjork, vice-presidents; J. F. Towle, secretary and treasurer, and T. B. Hudson, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Pitman-Moore Co. Makes L. E. Davis Its New P.A.

Lester E. Davis has been appointed purchasing agent by Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., a division of Allied Laboratories, Inc. Mr. Davis has worked in various capacities in the organization's sales department for eighteen years.

After serving as a pharmacist in retail stores, Mr. Davis entered sales training at Pitman-Moore in 1936, and was given the assignment of developing a new sales territory in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1949, he became field supervisor for the company's central sales region and a year later was promoted to regional sales manager for that area.

Hilldring to Succeed Frye As Gen'l Aniline President

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, last week elected John H. Hilldring, executive vice-president, to succeed Jack Frye as president of the company, effective April 1. Mr. Hilldring was also named to the GAF board. Mr. Frye had previously informed the board that he wishes to resign from the presidency and as a director in order to devote attention to a new aviation development along with other of his interests.

CSC Purchasing Manager

Lawrence R. Gardner has been purchasing manager for Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Prior to joining CSC, Mr. Gardner was purchasing agent for Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company. His entire career in the chemical industry has been in the purchasing field, and has included positions with American-Marietta Company and Monsanto Chemical Company.

Stauffer Chemical Unveils New Agricultural Pesticide

Stauffer Chemical Company has developed "Vapam"—sodium N-methyl dithiocarbamate—a new agricultural pesticide. Described as a general purpose soil fumigant, the product, according to Stauffer, has been field tested during the past two years as "Compound N-869."

"Vapam" is claimed to control practically all types of soil-borne diseases, nematodes, growing weeds and weed seeds, as well as certain species of soil infesting insects and related pests. Although especially suitable for seed bed treatment, Stauffer says "Vapam" also show promise for a wide range of soil problems confronting farmers, nurserymen and home gardeners.

"Vapam 4S," the formulation which will be offered for sale under experimental permit, consists of a four-pound-per-gallon solution. It will be supplied free of charge to qualified investigators. Descriptive literature is available from Stauffer's research department, 1496 East Fremont road, Mountain View, Calif., or Chauncey, N. Y., or from Stauffer's agricultural sales offices.

Oil Additive Output Capacity Is Boosted by Catalin Corp.

Oil additive production capacity at the Fords, N. J., plant of the Catalin Corporation of America has been increased to approximately 750,000 gallons monthly, Harry Krehbiel, president, announced January 29.

Catalin, chiefly a producer of synthetic resins for the plastics industry at its Fords, Calumet City, Ill., and Thomasville, N. C., plants, produces oil additives at Fords for the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Oil additive and oil additive intermediary facilities at Fords were expanded at a cost of about $150,000, Mr. Krehbiel disclosed.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, January 30, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Cautious optimism is the keynote of the January survey of the opinion of purchasing executives. Production continues high, with 42 percent reporting an increase and 47 percent reporting no change from last month. New orders have slackened slightly, with the number reporting increases the lowest since last August. However, the number reporting a decline of new orders is less than last month, and almost half of the committee members report no change.

Commodity prices are firm to slightly higher, with further evidence of increased competition developing in many lines. Some price increases resulted from "off-white" negotiations to secure prompt delivery of needed materials, while others were general increases announced by manufacturers. Employment continues high, with little change from last month.

There is further indication that the inventory reduction movement has run its course but there is no "rush" to buy. Industries relying on the automobile companies for business and those who use significant quantities of steel are somewhat apprehensive of the spring labor negotiations. Few steel users, however, have present plans of materially increasing inventories to cover possible strike periods. They feel, however, that general business conditions could be adversely affected if extended work stoppages result from prolonged labor negotiations.

While purchasing agents still expect a good 1955, they have become cautious in their buying policy, with the highest number in many months operating in the hand-to-mouth to sixty-day range.

Commodity Prices

Reporting purchasing agents state that commodity prices give some indication of creeping higher. More of them than at any time since last August report higher prices. To offset this, competition is keen and often from unexpected sources. The markets generally are firm, with no large movements either up or down.

Inventories

There is further indication that purchased material inventories are reaching a low point. However, there is little inclination to build inventory in anticipation of possible price increases or strikes that may result from labor negotiations later in the year. Careful inventory control continues and any increases generally result from the requirements of higher production schedules.

Employment

Very little change is reported in the employment situation this month. In the period ahead, purchasing agents do not

—*Continued on page 57*

Now and for the future CSC your best source for all types of

ETHYL ALCOHOL

SERVICE: CSC's position as a leading manufacturer and supplier of industrial alcohols has been strengthened by the establishment of new sources for this vital chemical for industry. CSC Ethyl Alcohol of unsurpassed quality is available in every type for every use, in every formulation—tax-paid and tax-free.

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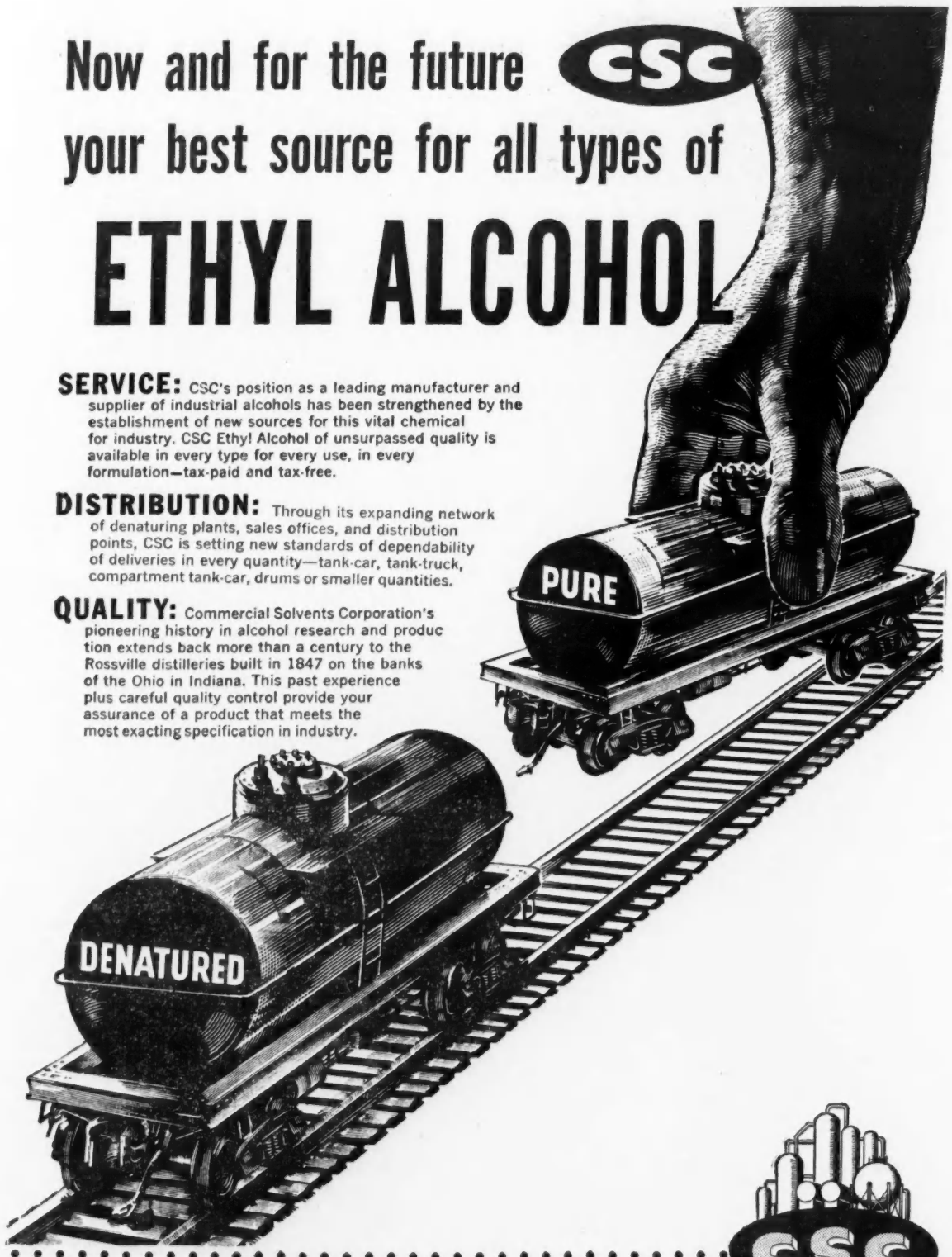

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CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

This Week

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 31-February 4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, mid-winter luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 3.

National Pest Control Association, Purdue Pest Control Operators' Conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., January 31-February 4; Southern Pest Control Operators' Conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., January 31-February 2; Eastern Pest Control Operators' Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 3-5.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., May 22-26.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-15.

American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, annual meeting, New York, March 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Kentucky hotel, Louisville, Ky., March 20-23; Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4; annual meeting, November 27-30, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 17-20.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla., May 1-6.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 7-9; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 14-15; annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8; mid-year meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, June 16-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 26; all-day forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

British Plastics Exhibition, Olympic Stadium, London, June 1-11.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 24, Ritz Carlton hotel, Montreal, February 25; chemical engineering division conference, Ottawa, March 7-9; annual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, Quebec, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15 to 17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3; Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, mid-year meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 3-4; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 22-25.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual outing in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

Metal Powder Association, national meeting and show, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, May 10-12.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, March 22-24.

National Petroleum Association, spring meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15; annual meeting, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

National Vitamin Foundation, symposium, Biltmore hotel, New York, March 1.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-25.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.

Society of the Chemical Industry, annual meeting, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, July 11-16.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, regular monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 9; annual outing in conjunction with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

Chlorine Institute President

R. W. Hooker, vice-president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was re-elected to his seventh consecutive term as president of the Chlorine Institute at its annual meeting in New York last week. Bert Cremers, vice-president of the Michigan Alkali Division of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., was elected vice-president. Robert T. Baldwin was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mr. Hooker, a past president of the Compressed Gas Association, has been associated with the chlorine industry since he joined Hooker in 1922.

Pittsburgh Conference Set For Opening February 28

The Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, to be held this year from February 28 through March 4 at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., will have the most comprehensive program ever. The technical sessions will witness the reading of 183 papers. The conference is co-sponsored by the Spectroscopy Society of Pittsburgh and the Society for Analytical Chemists, a subgroup of the American Chemical Society's Pittsburgh section.

A conference dinner on March 2 will feature an address by Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg, director at Oak Ridge National Laboratories. His topic will be "Future Goals in Large-Scale Research." Neil Gordon, of the Westinghouse atomic power division, will preside as toastmaster. R. K. Scott, of Hall Laboratories, Pittsburgh, and chairman of the conference, will present an official welcome at a general session on the morning of March 2. Dr. R. G. Russell, of Gulf research and development laboratories, will serve with Mr. Scott as co-chairman of the conference.

A highlight of the conference will be a technical session devoted to the use of radiochemical methods in analysis, with the implication that the Geiger counter is making rapid strides toward a position of equal importance with beaker, flask, and buret. Another session will feature a paper describing the work of the Canadian food and drug laboratories in determining the origin of smuggled opium by means of a spectroscopic analysis of the ash, mineral constituents of opium ash being related to their geographical origin. This paper will emphasize the role played by the analytical chemist in controlling illicit international drug traffic.

N.Y. Purchasing Agents To Hold Seminar in March

The Purchasing Agents Association of New York has announced an educational seminar for its members entitled "Management Development for Purchasing Executives," which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, March 22 through 24. The purpose of the seminar is to introduce to purchasing executives ways and means of better organizing, coordinating, and directing their own operations and thus enabling the purchasing function to assume a more important role at top management levels. As part of the three-day schedule, a joint meeting with the Sales Executives Club at the Roosevelt hotel has been arranged for March 22.

FWDA Sets '55, '56 Meetings

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association will hold its 1955 annual meeting September 11 to 14 and its 1956 convention September 16 to 19. Both meetings will take place at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Tall Oil Expansion Regarded As Outstanding Development

The current and proposed expansion in the field of fractionated tall oil was termed "perhaps the outstanding competitive development of concern to the fatty acid producer" by E. Scott Pattison, manager of the fatty acid division of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, at that organization's annual meeting in New York last week.

"From each ton of southern pine used in the Kraft paper mill, about sixty pounds

E. W. Wilson
Elected President

of crude tall oil is extracted. The potential production of tall oil is about 600,000,000 pounds annually—assuming all skimmings are recovered by the pulp mills and converted into feed for fractionating plants. This is about twice the current tall oil production rate—estimated at some 350,000,000 pounds for 1954," Mr. Pattison said.

"Now crude tall oil, as you probably know, contains about 45 percent fatty acid, primarily oleic and linoleic acids. So under the right economic conditions—if it were all split into fatty acid and solid rosin fractions—we would have 270,000,000 new pounds of fatty acid—or considerably more than all the unsaturated acids which our industry is now producing from tallow and vegetable soap stocks.

Expanding Fields Noted

"I am not suggesting that this is a likely possibility. For one reason, the acid-refined product has expanding fields of use where distillation and fractionation is unnecessary. Also, the market for solid rosin derived as a co-product is essential to the economics of extreme fractionation," Mr. Pattison said.

"It will be significant, though, to consider some of the new capacity which is being developed—particularly in view of

—Continued on page 53

National Petroleum Council Again Makes Hallanan Head

The National Petroleum Council last week re-elected Walter S. Hallanan, president of the Plymouth Oil Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman of the group. It re-elected R. G. Follis, board chairman of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, as vice-chairman and renamed James V. Brown secretary-treasurer.

Two standing committees of the council which are elected in accordance with council organization are the agenda committee and the appointment committee. The present chairmen and memberships of both committees were re-elected for the year 1955, with the exception of D. T. Staples, president of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, San Francisco, who replaces L. S. Wescoat of the Pure Oil Company, Chicago, and former member of the council.

Plant Food Institute Plans Convention for June 12-15

Plans have been approved for a preliminary convention of the National Plant Food Institute at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12 through 15. Presidents Russell Coleman of the National Fertilizer Association and Paul T. Truitt of the American Plant Food Council have announced that the preliminary convention will constitute the annual 1955 meetings of the memberships of the two fertilizer industry trade groups, which will be consolidated officially effective July 1. The staffs of both organizations will make the arrangements for the joint convention and the program will be announced soon.

Chemical Buyers Talk About Tariffs Question

A vigorous give-and-take on free trade vs. tariffs marked the meeting of the Chemical and Allied Products Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, held January 25 at the Commodore hotel, New York. The one-day parley was for the most part a repeat performance of a conference held a week earlier at the Palmer House in Chicago (OPD, 1/24/54).

Dr. Lewis E. Lloyd, chief statistician of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., declared that he believed in imports under certain conditions. For instance, he said, there must be a fair basis for competition—wage rates, laws governing business, etc. Unless the same conditions prevail, he held, tariffs are needed to adjust the situation.

He cited what he called a number of "myths," which he said have gained general acceptance through frequent repetition. For one thing, he called attention to the dollar-gap argument. There is no dollar gap today, Dr. Lloyd contended. He also was of the opinion that the "trade not aid" policy is tantamount to giving thriving foreign competitors the gift of markets.

World Leadership Myth

The speaker also believed that it is a myth to maintain that this country will set an example of world leadership if it only follows a free trade policy. Since 1934, he asserted, the United States has steadily cut its tariffs—to no avail. During this time, he pointed out, other countries have raised theirs. If we have been unable to set an example during the past twenty years, he asked, how is it possible to believe that we can do so with another 5 percent tariff cut?

Dr. Lloyd also denied that this country needs exports in order to grow, but conceded that it is natural and desirable for us to import raw materials and natural products which are in short supply here. He also accepted the notion that imports might be necessary to meet spot shortages. However, he contended that a fair tariff is necessary to maintain sound competition between the United States and foreign producers.

S. E. Spencer, jr., purchasing agent for Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, repeating the comments he made in Chicago, scoffed at the argument that foreign chemical imports present a real danger to the domestic industry. Where a given foreign-made chemical does pose a threat, Mr. Spencer suggested that American producers could probably find the answer in new production technics or in developing a better competitive product.

P. A. Must Cut Material Costs

He reiterated his earlier statement that a purchasing agent should try in any legitimate way possible to cut his company's raw material costs. In fact, he asserted, a P. A. would be remiss in his duty if he did not try to uncover the most economic source of supply, whether foreign or domestic. Free trade, he added, is also a matter of self-interest to a P. A. as an American taxpayer.

George Uhe, president of George Uhe Company, New York, speaking on import economics and arbitrage, refused to be drawn into the discussion of whether American manufacturers should import more or less. However, he said it is a fact that imported chemicals generally sell for less than domestically-made items.

Price alone, he warned, is only part of the answer. Figuring in the question are

—Continued on page 43

Aluminum Association Elects Everett G. Fahlman President

The Aluminum Association, at its annual convention in New York last week, elected Everett G. Fahlman, of Permold Company, as its new president, succeeding D. A. Rhodes, of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif.

Arthur V. Davis, of Aluminum Company of America, New York, was re-elected chairman of the board. Donald M. White was re-appointed secretary and Mildred I. Golden was elected treasurer. S. D. Den Uyl, of Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation, Detroit, Mich., and outgoing president Rhoades were elected directors at large to serve three-year terms and W. A. Singer, of Apex Smelting Company, Chicago, Ill., was re-elected to serve three years. The following vice-presidents were elected:—L. M. Brile, of Fairmont Aluminum Company, Fairmont, W. Va.; Frank B. Cuff, of Aluminum Company of America, New York; and George N. Wright, of Harsch Bronze & Aluminum Foundry, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Waxes 60

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms works lb .40 —

above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb .41 .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 1250- 1435

l.c.l. frt equald lb 1350- 1535

tanks frt equald lb 1050- 1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb .29 - —

ton lots lb .30 —

smaller lots lb .30½ - —

USP bbls., 2,000 lb lots lb .80 —

smaller lots lb .81 .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb .15½ - —

l.c.l., dlvd E lb .17 - —

tanks, dlvd E lb .14 —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .80 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.35 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .82 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .09½ - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb .10½ - —

tanks, dlvd lb .07½ - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb .45 - —

l.c.l., works lb .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.17 - 1.19

Acetophenone cns., dms lb 1.21 - 1.85

tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.75 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb .33½ - —

l.c.l., works lb .34½ - .38½

tanks, works lb .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .37½ - —

l.c.l., works lb .38½ - —

tanks, works lb .36 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb .12 —

l.c.l., ex whse lb .1490- —

cryst., dms. c.l. works lb .06½ - —

l.c.l. works lb .07 .07½

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —

56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —

70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —

l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 13.00 - —

tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —

USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, makers, primary distrib., point of shipt lb. .63 - —

standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½ - —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —

smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —

smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —

10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —

5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —

bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —

500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —

Battery cbys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.35 - —

l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —

USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 124.25 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 172.00 - —

smaller lots, same basis, ton 177.00 - —

bbls. c.l., works ton 148.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 196.50 - —

smaller lots, same basis, ton 201.50 - —

gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 99.25 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 147.00 - —

smaller lots, same basis, ton 152.00 - —

bbls., c.l., works ton 123.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 171.50 - —

smaller lots, same basis, ton 176.50 - —

bulk, c.l., works ton 94.25 - —

Acid, boric, tech. powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 104.25 —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 152.00 - —

smaller lots same basis, ton 157.00 - —

bbls., c.l., works ton 128.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 176.50 - —

smaller lots same basis, ton 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners bbls lb 1.76 —

Butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb .34 - —

c.l. works lb .34½ - —

tanks, works lb .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 - 13.00

Camphoric, nat., dms lb 4.00 - 4.75

syn., dms. lb 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb .23½ - .25½

Caprylic, dms lb .23½ - .25½

Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms lb .35½ - .36

Chicago, bbls frt alld lb 3.21 —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½

tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, tech dms., works lb 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb 1.59 1.62

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .046- —

l.c.l. frt equald lb. .05½ - —

tanks, frt equald lb .04½ - —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher.

Cholic, 100-lb lots, fib. dms, lb 6.00 6.25

Chromic 99¾% dms. c.l., works lb .27½ —

l.c.l., works lb .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine dms c.l. lb. .28¾ - —

10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb .29¼ —

smaller lots lb .29¾ - .31¼

hydrous gran. fine gran., dms. c.l. lb .27 —

10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb .27½ —

smaller lots lb .28 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Acid, Clove's, mixed bbls lb .79 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb .25½ - .27

tanks lb .23½ - —

dbl dist., dms lb .26 - .27¼

tanks lb .24¼ - —

Corn oil, dist., dms lb .15½ - .17¼

tanks lb .1350- —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb .1500- .1675

tanks lb .1325- —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb .66 - —

smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207° C or above, rel dms c.l. frt. equald gal .98 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal 1.03 - —

non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal 1.01 - —

l.c.l. same basis gal 1.04 - —

tanks, same basis gal .90 - —

204° to 207° C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.03 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal 1.08 - —

non-ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal 1.06 - —

l.c.l. same basis gal 1.09 - —

tanks, same basis gal .95 - —

imp. 75% at 215° C. or over, dms. ex whse gal .75 - .90

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal .71 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal .73 - .75

tanks, same basis gal .53 - —

200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal .58 - .63

211° C. to 236° C., non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal .63 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal .65 - .67

tanks, same basis gal .50 - —

220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal .50 - .53

245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb .50 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb .90 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms, 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —

oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —

Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb .14 - —

Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb .32½ - —

l.c.l., works lb .37½ - —

tanks, works lb .34½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —

Folic, bots fib. cns. kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb .1570- —

l.c.l., works lb .1620- .1720

90% cbys. c.l., works lb .1625- —

l.c.l. works lb .1675- .1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb .27 .28

Gallic, NF, vit bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 1.90 —

smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00

tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —

smaller lots lb 1.69 1.78

Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —

paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .23 - .35

cbys. lb .19 —

dms. lb .15½ - —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53

25 lb. lots, works lb 2.54 2.60

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb .82 - —

paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —

1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.25 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —

l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05

tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —

l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.00

tanks, works, frt equald ton 30.00 —

22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —

l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - 4.50

tanks, works, frt equald ton 35.00 —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb 11¾ - —

l.c.l. same basis lb 13¼ - 13¾

5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 16¾ - —

l.c.l., same basis lb .18¼ - .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb .75 - 95

dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb 40 —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

tanks, works lb .21 - —

70%, steel dms., works lb .18½ - .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb .06 —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —

tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys lb .88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb .64 - .70

L, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb .20 - —

smaller lots lb .205 - .21

80%, bbls., 5 or more lb .364 - —

smaller lots lb .369 - .3699

USP, 85%, cbys lb .88 - —

plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb .2175- —

1 to 19 lb .2225- —

80%, bbls., 5 or more lb .3815- .3818

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —

cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - 11.98

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - 12.50

Laurent's, bbls lb .60 - —

Lauric, 90%, dms lb .35¼ - .37

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb .2025- —

w. w., dms lb .2325- —

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —

smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 - .75

Methacrylic, glacial, 96%, dms., truckloads, works lb .54½ - —

smaller lots, works lb .55 - —

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb 1.32 - —

Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).

Myristic, dms lb .28 - .29¾

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb .13¼ - —

tanks, works lb .11¼ - —

Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers).

Naphthol (1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol (1)-5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol (1)-5,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).

Naphthol (2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine (1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
liq.	liquid
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

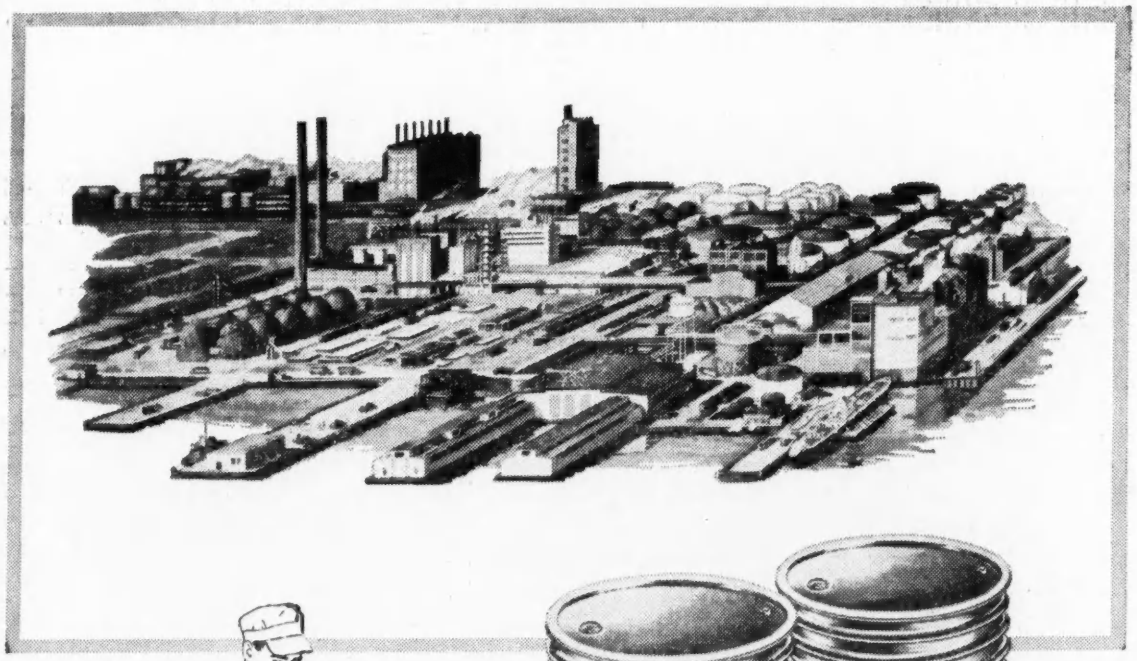
Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Ethyl, 190 Pf.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted scale 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be chys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers chys., extra c.l., works lb. 13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - 15½
5 pint bottles extra, c.s., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .1775- .1950
tanks lb. .1600- —
dbl. dist., (white), dms lb. .2095- .22
tanks lb. .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¼- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14½- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75% chys. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85% chys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib., dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .1775- .20
tanks lb. .1600- —
s.d., dms lb. .1625- .1775
tanks lb. .14½- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .1475- .1650
single pressed, bgs lb. .1425- .1575
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .1700- .1850
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers chys, extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14½- .1625
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .1375- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .41½- —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
small dms lb. .45 - .51
imp., bgs lb. .36½ Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.10
powdered, 30 mesh fin., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. 65 - 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.33
powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - 1.37
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra fcy. cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
indust. (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —



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Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?

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ETHYL ALCOHOL
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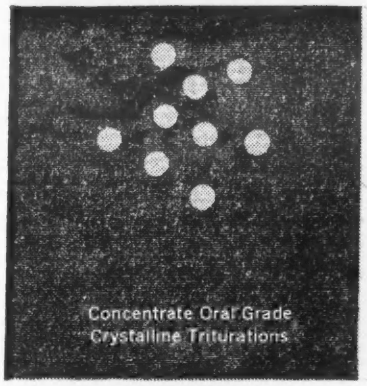

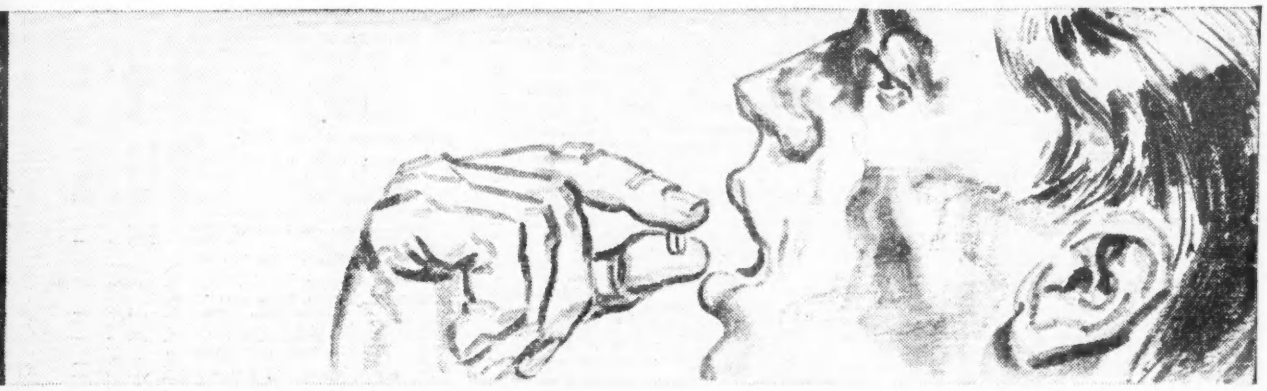

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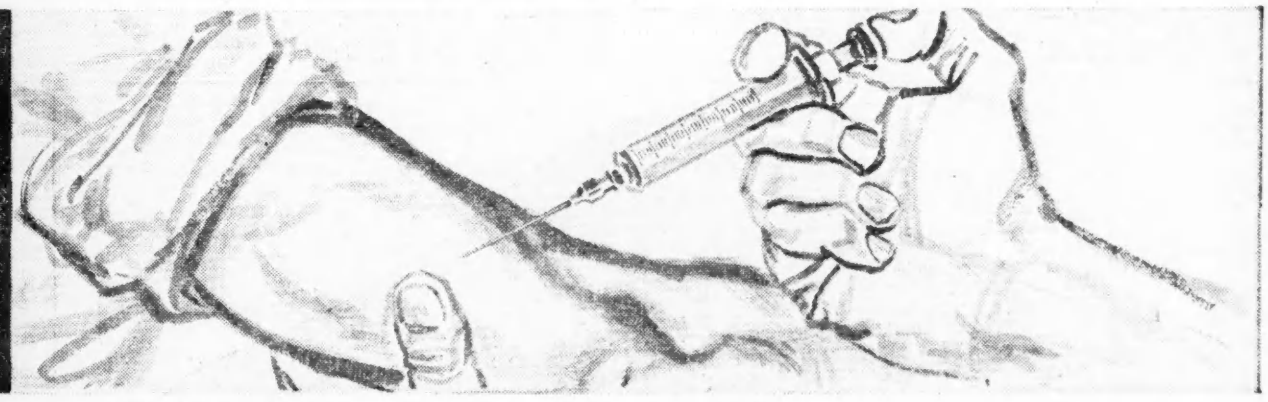

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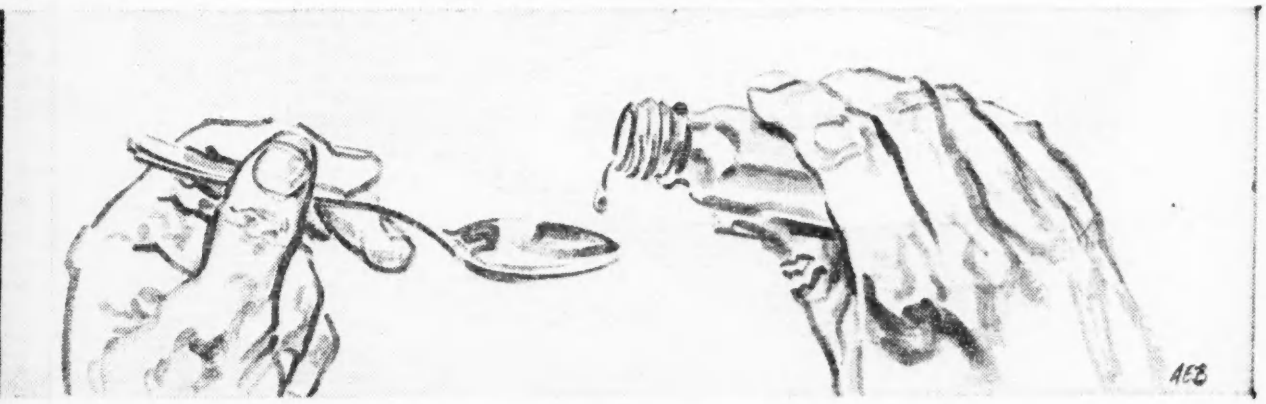

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The recent announcement of the Food and Drug Administration recognizing the need for B_{12} in human nutrition should serve as an important stimulus to your sales. And Pfizer, as a leader in Vitamin B_{12} production and research, is an ideal source of supply ... an unsurpassed source of technical help.

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Pfizer Vitamin B_{12} Concentrate Oral Grade Soluble—a bright pink powder completely soluble in water, for oral liquid preparations and soluble tablet triturates. Potency is standardized at 3000 mcg. per gram.

Pfizer Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P.—extremely pure, for parenteral and oral solutions. Consistently fine, free-flowing crystals.

Pfizer Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline 0.1% Triturations—for easier formulation of tablets and capsules, B_{12} is diluted to 0.1 percent with either mannitol or dicalcium phosphate. Each gram of this product equals 1 mg. of pure anhydrous B_{12}.

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Pioneer and Leading Manufacturer of Vitamins Pfizer

Alcohol, Ethyl, Absolute—Ammonium Sulfate

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks same basis gal. 21.45 —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).

Alcohol 2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, cns., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .588 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, chys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 4%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .40 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.

Aluminum formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0305- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0405- —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .215 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, 200-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, 250-lb. dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb drm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb drm., 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.90 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms. works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 87.50 -90.50
Ammonia, aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.95 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms. works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 42.00 -47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works. ton 44.00 - —
bulk, works ton 42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .08½- .10

BROMIDES
for chemical processing

Hydrobromic Acid

A NEW, MODERN PLANT with new exacting controls and increased capacity is now producing Hydrobromic Acid at Michigan Chemical Corporation. Greater demand for this product as a brominating agent and for the manufacture of other bromides made this expansion necessary.

Why use HBr? Because bromide intermediates, made with Hydrobromic Acid, often provide a higher yield of finished products and more economical production.

USES: Bromides, intermediates, dyes, drugs, perfumes, sedatives, photographic emulsions.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Write for further information or catalog.

MC*

E 54-4

*Trademark

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

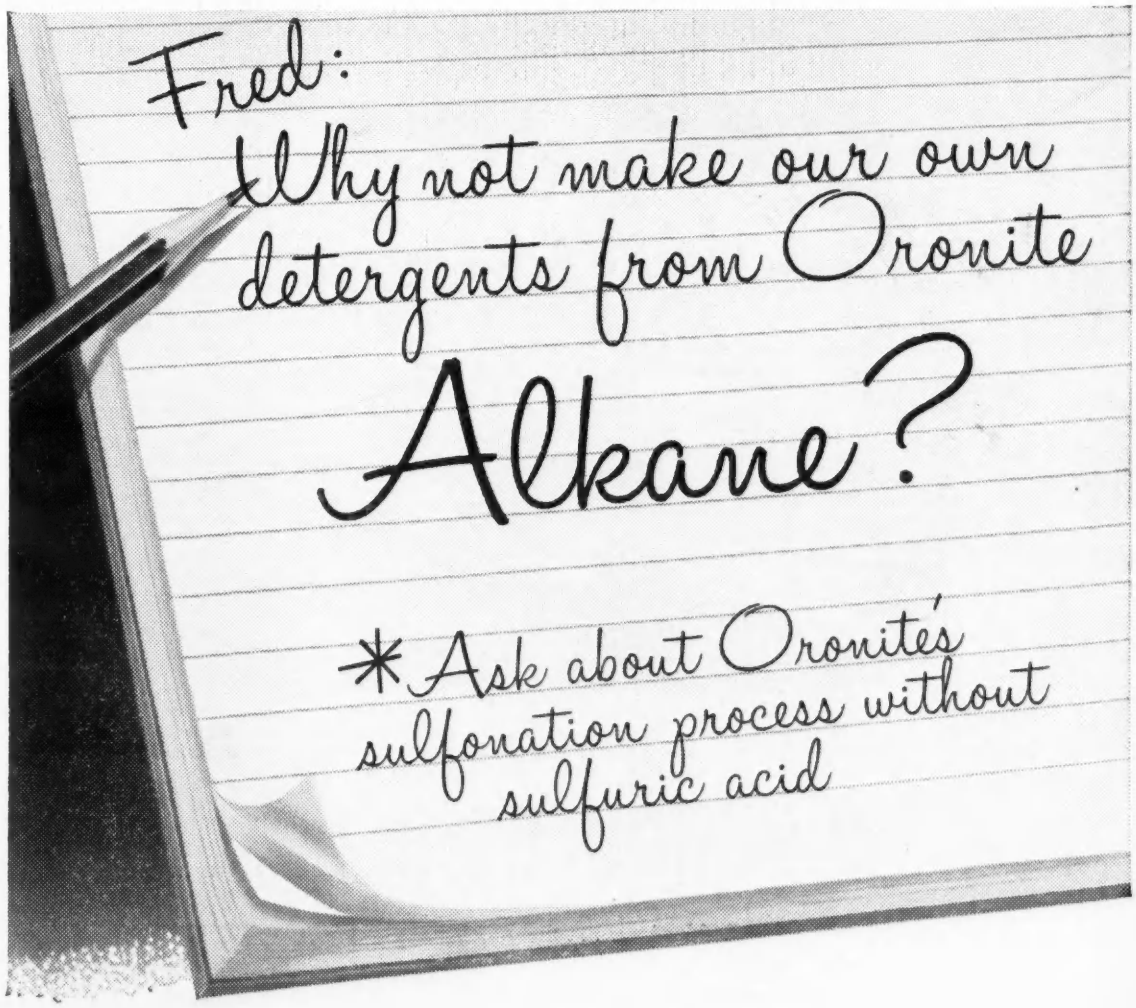
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis. ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, lib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride di-basic, bots. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alconol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .35 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .39 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., gran., powd., dms. lb. .59 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. fins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.74.80 -83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt, ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis.25.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dvld. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07⅛
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines. ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton.180.00 -190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms. c.l. frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l. works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —

Ammonium Sulfide—Betaphenylethylamine

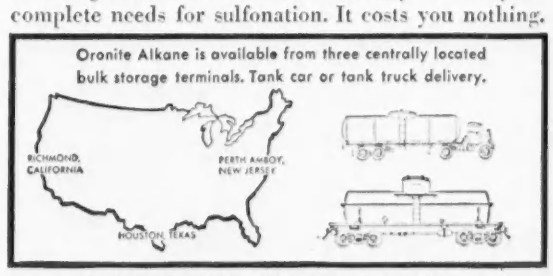
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1.30 - 2.50
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).


Fred:
Why not make our own detergents from Oronite
Alkane?
*Ask about Oronite's sulfonation process without sulfuric acid

If you are a volume user of surfactants or have plans to market finished detergent products it will pay you to discuss sulfonation with Oronite—the world's largest producer of the basic detergent raw material.

Oronite has a process design which eliminates the acid disposal problem inherent in so many systems. We also have plant designs, to fill any processing requirements, that will produce from one to 10 million pounds or more of finished product annually. You may discover sulfonation less costly than you think.

Contact any Oronite office for engineering and manufacturing data and assistance to accurately estimate your complete needs for sulfonation. It costs you nothing.


Oronite Alkane is available from three centrally located bulk storage terminals. Tank car or tank truck delivery.
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA
PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY
HOUSTON, TEXAS

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

OTHER ORONITE SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS
Detergent Slurry • Detergent D-40 • Detergent D-60
Dispersant NI-W • Dispersant NI-O • Wetting Agents

"The world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials"

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
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30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y. • 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas

BHC—Calcium p-Aminosalicylate

BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms ..... lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms ..... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib dms ..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..... lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works, lb .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point ..... lb .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb .17 - 23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works, lb .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse, lb .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .074 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .1225- —
Black, carbon, channel furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ... lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works ... lb .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ... lb .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .045 - —
bgs. cns., l.c.l., whse ... lb .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs. c.l., works, lb .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls. ..... lb .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb .63 - .65
tree bark, bls ..... lb .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton 140.88 - 165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb .15 - .16½
l.c.l. ..... lb .17½- .22½
Bloodroot bls. ..... lb .48 - .50
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis ... lb 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis ... lb .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ... lb .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ... lb .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis, lb .22½- .35
Blue, Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls ... lb 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ... ton 70.00 - —
Los Angeles ..... ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton 125.75 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
cryst. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs. ..... ton 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 99.10 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. lb .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. ..... lb 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb .62 - —
less truckload, works ... lb .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., same basis, lb .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .30 - .32
tanks, same basis ..... lb .21½- —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .13¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works ... lb .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb .04½- .15½
raw, paper, ogs., c.l., works lb .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .07 - —
raw, American bgs., works lb .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls. works ... lb .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy ... lb .22 - —
tanks, refy ..... lb .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor ..... gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb .37½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb .31½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works, lb .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .49 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb .25½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms ..... lb 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more, lb 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more ... lb 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb 7.05 - 7.50

LEARN BY DOING—Each year thousands of boys and girls learn how to become better farmers and better citizens through 4-H Awards Programs, such as the Entomology Program sponsored by Hercules. Top awards are college scholarships. Hercules' interest in improved farming methods stems from its development of agricultural chemicals, notably toxaphene for insecticides.

HOW HERCULES HELPS...

Most businesses are helped today by Hercules' business . . . the production of synthetic resins, cellulose products, chemical cotton, terpene chemicals, rosin and rosin derivatives, chlorinated products, and many other chemical processing materials—as well as explosives. Through close cooperative research with its customers, Hercules has helped improve the processing or performance of many industrial and consumer products. We welcome the opportunity to work with you.

WHITER, BRIGHTER CLOTHES—Hercules® CMC is a key ingredient in detergents . . . suspends soil, prevents its redeposition on clothes. This excellent property of suspension enables Hercules CMC to serve in a variety of consumer and industrial products.

STANDARD MODELS and plastic-bodied sports cars alike rely on nitrocellulose lacquers for durability and beauty. In the manufacture of these polyester laminates, such as this car door, Hercules hydroperoxides act as the catalyst in their polymerization.

HERCULES

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware. Sales Offices in Principal Cities.

950-1

Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse works, frt alld on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd to 134 40 —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works, ton.35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l. works same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs frt equald lb 29½ .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms cb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald. ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
Syn., USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd, bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .20½ - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl-carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. metropolitan area, ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0513- .0525
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10½ - .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¾ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12¼ - —
tanks E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .083 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs. lb. 3.90 - —
AA, cs. lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.90 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.89 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.90 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
gram, tins, works gram .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31

Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22¼ - .22½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .17 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .19 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .18 - —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.104.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., ens lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., ens lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .46 - .50
Indian, bgs. lb. .14½ - .15
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .543 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555

Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, f.o.b. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls. bgs., works lb 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works lb 1.85 1.98
smaller lots works lb 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .75 - .80
Roman cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Calcium, Arsenate—p-Chloroaniline

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T NF, bbls. works lb. .75 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin 42% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —

A QUALITY CHOICE OF THE WORLD'S LEADING SYNTHETIC DETERGENT PROCESSORS!

NEOLENE 400

INTERMEDIATE FOR SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS

From its introduction, Neolene 400 has been recognized for quality as a raw material for synthetic detergents and other surface-active agents of the alkyl aryl sulfonate type. Today Neolene 400 exhibits exceptional quality when used in the newest method of sulfonation — utilizing liquid SO_3.

Neolene 400 is one of the many petrochemical products produced by Continental Oil Company. For Neolene 400, for slurry, or for finished detergent products, look to Conoco Petrochemicals. *Samples and technical information, based on pilot plant or commercial production, furnished by request on your letterhead.*

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PETROCHEMICAL DEPARTMENT, Division DI

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Export: Airco Company International, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

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o-Chlorobenzaldehyde—Cyanamide, Fertilizer Grades

o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l. dlvd, E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 —
powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd, E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln. 4%, dms., pails, works lb 3.75 —
8%, pails, dms., works lb 4.00 - 4.30
14%, dms., works lb 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 42.00 - —
75% dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —

Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb 1.50 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb 82 .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots, oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms. frt adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .59 - —
"0000," bgs. lb. .86 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 6.05 - 6.20
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 1.85 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works, ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me., gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .53 - —
Zanzibar, bls lb. .53 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23.000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23.000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd, lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co, kgs, dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¼- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs, lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .39 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co, dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz..17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .85 - .95
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 -
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .41 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .263 - .273
cryst., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20.000 lb. lots or more lb. .26¼- —
1.000 lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
smaller lots lb. .619 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. .639 - —
Hydrate, dms., frt. and E. Miss lb. 3.60 - 3.24
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .40¼- .40¾
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - .33
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .23½- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
type II, 90%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .41 - .46½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. .40 - .40¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .30 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.35 .1715- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.35
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 -
c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f ton.187.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.182.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.71.00 -71.50
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-96%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, pgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .26½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .65 - —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .12¾- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12¾- —
Cutch extract, 50% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —

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Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l. bgs., works ....ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ..ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dms., works .....ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks works ..... gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis ...lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis ....lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz cyls., works ..... cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots ..... gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots ..... gal. .36 - —

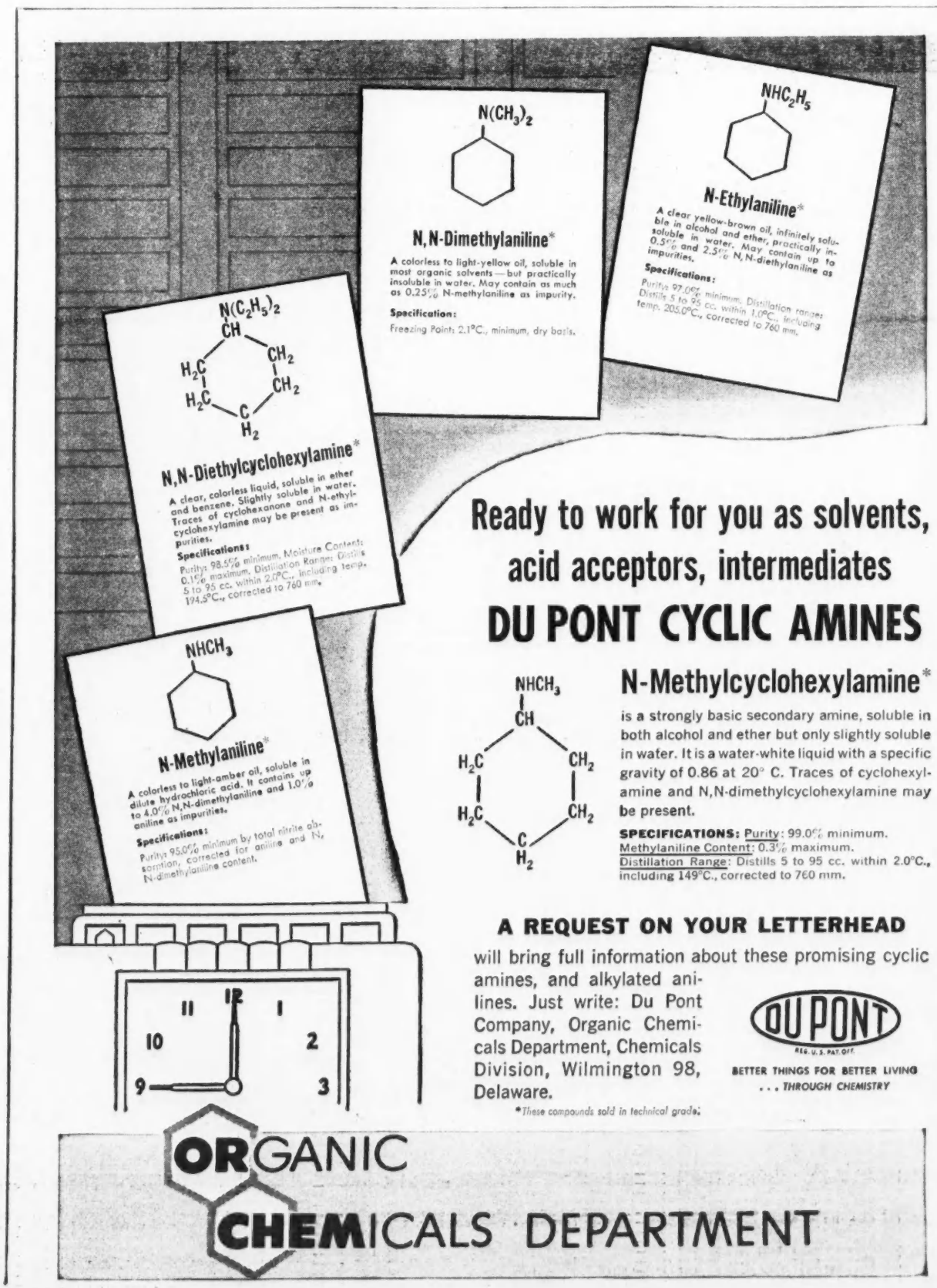
D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basas ..... lb. .46½- .48¼
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis ....lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis ....lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38½- —
Deerstongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works ...ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ....ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ....ton.64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls..... lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls..... lb. .22 - .23
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nora.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb.25.00 - —
dl. bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l....100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms..... lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots .... lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine lib. dms..... lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .66 - .66¼
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½- .31¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .31½- .32¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works. lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld..... lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .65¼- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks works ..... lb. .17 - —
Dietnylamine, dms., c l., dlvd. E. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .31 - —

Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot ..... kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms ..... lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms ..... lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works ..... lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .11 - .12
Sulfate, bulk ..... gram. .11 - .12

2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 3.00
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, dms lb 5.25 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis..lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.75

Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..lb 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 1.28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb 16 - —
10-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, fr. equald ..... lb. .37 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. 28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms .. lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms ..... lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt alld., E ..... lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. ..... lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. .... lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. ..... lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .42½- —


N(CH3)2
N,N-Dimethylaniline*
A colorless to light-yellow oil, soluble in most organic solvents—but practically insoluble in water. May contain as much as 0.25% N-methylaniline as impurity.
Specification:
Freezing Point: 2.1°C., minimum, dry basis.
NHC2H5
N-Ethylaniline*
A clear yellow-brown oil, infinitely soluble in alcohol and ether, practically insoluble in water. May contain up to 0.5% o and 2.5% N,N-diethylaniline as impurities.
Specifications:
Purity 97.0% minimum. Distillation ranges: Distills 5 to 95 cc. within 1.0°C., including temp. 205.0°C., corrected to 760 mm.
N(C2H5)2
CH
CH2
H2C
H2C
C
H2
N,N-Diethylcyclohexylamine*
A clear, colorless liquid, soluble in ether and benzene. Slightly soluble in water. Traces of cyclohexanone and N-ethylcyclohexylamine may be present as impurities.
Specifications:
Purity: 98.5% minimum. Moisture Content: 0.1% maximum. Distillation Range: Distills 5 to 95 cc. within 2.0°C., including temp. 174.5°C., corrected to 760 mm.
NHCH3
N-Methylaniline*
A colorless to light-amber oil, soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. It contains up to 4.0% N,N-dimethylaniline and 1.0% aniline as impurities.
Specifications:
Purity 95.0% minimum by total nitrite absorption, corrected for aniline and N,N-dimethylaniline content.
11
12
1
10
2
9
3

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N-Methylcyclohexylamine*

is a strongly basic secondary amine, soluble in both alcohol and ether but only slightly soluble in water. It is a water-white liquid with a specific gravity of 0.86 at 20° C. Traces of cyclohexylamine and N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine may be present.

SPECIFICATIONS: Purity: 99.0% minimum. Methylaniline Content: 0.3% maximum. Distillation Range: Distills 5 to 95 cc. within 2.0°C., including 149°C., corrected to 760 mm.

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Dioctyl Phthalate—Guaiacol Carbonate

Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 29¼ - —
tanks same basis lb. 27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .435 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l. works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb 16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots in 49 - 50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics. 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 17 00 - 17 60
No. 2, cns lb 17 00 - 17 60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 17 00 - 17 60
No. 2, cns lb 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3 cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 6 cns lb 16.10 - —
No 7, cns lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 3.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 18 cns lb 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .90 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2R, conc., 200% lb 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb 2.57 - —
392 Scarlet B lb 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, 581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. 75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.55 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .36 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.02 - 1.05
tanners, bbls lb .66 - .66½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 32.95 - 35.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., basis 100% lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .93 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 - .55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 35.75 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 39.50 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11½ - —
syn., 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Aceotate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same bssis lb. .40½ - —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Ethyl, gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd.lb. .53½ - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - .21¼
tanks lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —

Ethylene dichloride prices w. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.

Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½ - —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Carodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.95
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls or lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 - 40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33¼
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls, c.l., works ton. 19.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb. 09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 146.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 141.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0585- .062
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .057 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .033 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .065 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .03 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00- .21 75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 - 18.00
spent bgs., c.l., shipt point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., c.l lb. .45½ - —
No 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - 24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. 60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 7 75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 - 10 25
Root, African, bls lb. .32 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs lb. .37 - .40
No. 3, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 26 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19 - —
121 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.

Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
207-236 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .42

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

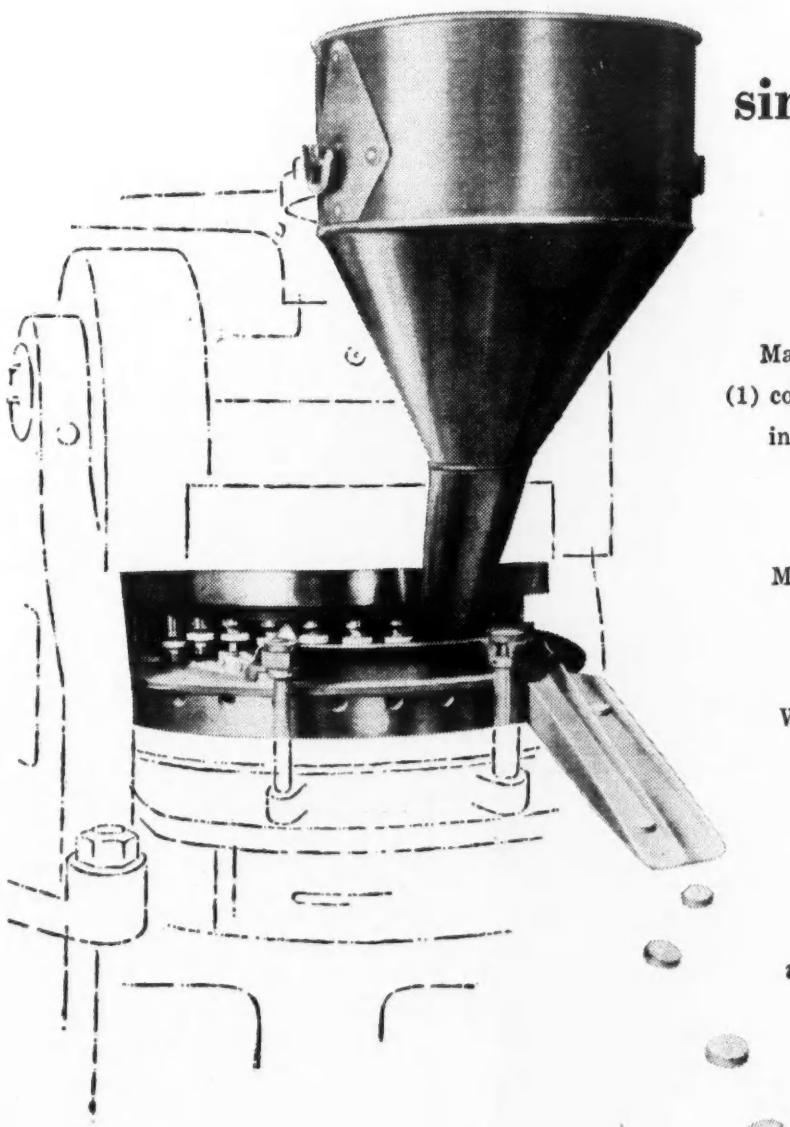
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 - 23 00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 - 20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .03½ - —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45

Mallinckrodt **magnesium trisilicate**

simplifies production problems



Pharmaceutical manufacturers, in using Mallinckrodt **Magnesium Trisilicate,** find these advantages: (1) controlled bulk assuring dependable density which results in less computation, (2) high acid adsorbent capacity, (3) uniform white color, (4) free-flowing qualities, (5) uniform particle size, (6) consistent smoothness.

Magnesium trisilicate is an ideal antacid because it is inexpensive, tasteless, non-astringent, neither constipating nor laxative in therapeutic doses, and does not produce alkalosis.

Why three forms? Mallinckrodt **Magnesium Trisilicate USP** is supplied in *powder* form designed for use in manufacture of capsules, powders, tablets and wafers; in *bulky* form for colloidal creams, powders and suspensions; and in *special bulky* form for suspensions, colloidal creams and powders.

whatever your chemical needs...

You can depend upon Mallinckrodt to supply quality chemicals *promptly* and in a *controlled physical form* to meet your specifications. This reputation has been earned over a period of 88 years of consistent *service* to pharmaceutical manufacturers. Call or write us about your chemical requirements.

PRIME PRODUCER OF CHEMICALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Mallinckrodt® Since 1867

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis 7, Mo....72 Gold Street, New York 8, N. Y.

Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Los Angeles • Philadelphia

San Francisco • Montreal • Toronto

Gum, Aloe—Lead Acetate, White, NF

Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .25
powd., USP, bbls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs ..... lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. ..... lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs ..... lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs ..... lb. .35 Nom.
DBB, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
DX, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .24
WS, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs ..... lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs ..... lb. .25 - —
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs ..... lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs ..... lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs ..... lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs ..... lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bbls ..... lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls ..... lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs ..... lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .22

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, bll., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ..... lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls ..... lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls ..... lb. .36 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs ..... lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs ..... lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs ..... lb .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N Y C ..... ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., same basis works, N. Y. C. ..... ton 16.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C ..... ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ..... ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. ..... lb .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls ..... lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works ..... lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. ..... lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis ..... lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis ..... lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .13½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works ..... lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd ..... lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. ..... kilo 450.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, ... kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works ..... kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots ..... oz 9.35 - 10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots ..... oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. ..... 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine, bots ..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots ..... bot 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
85%, ret. dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms ..... gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms ..... gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works ..... lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E ..... lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls., dlvd. W ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. ..... lb. .96 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots ..... oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms ..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd ..... lb 5.00 - —
cms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP jars, dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 6.55 - 6.85
6.80 - 11.25
b-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 4.90 - 11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 9.25 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms. ..... lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns ..... lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies ..... lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more ..... kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots ..... kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy ..... gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvld. ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb 05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .60

K

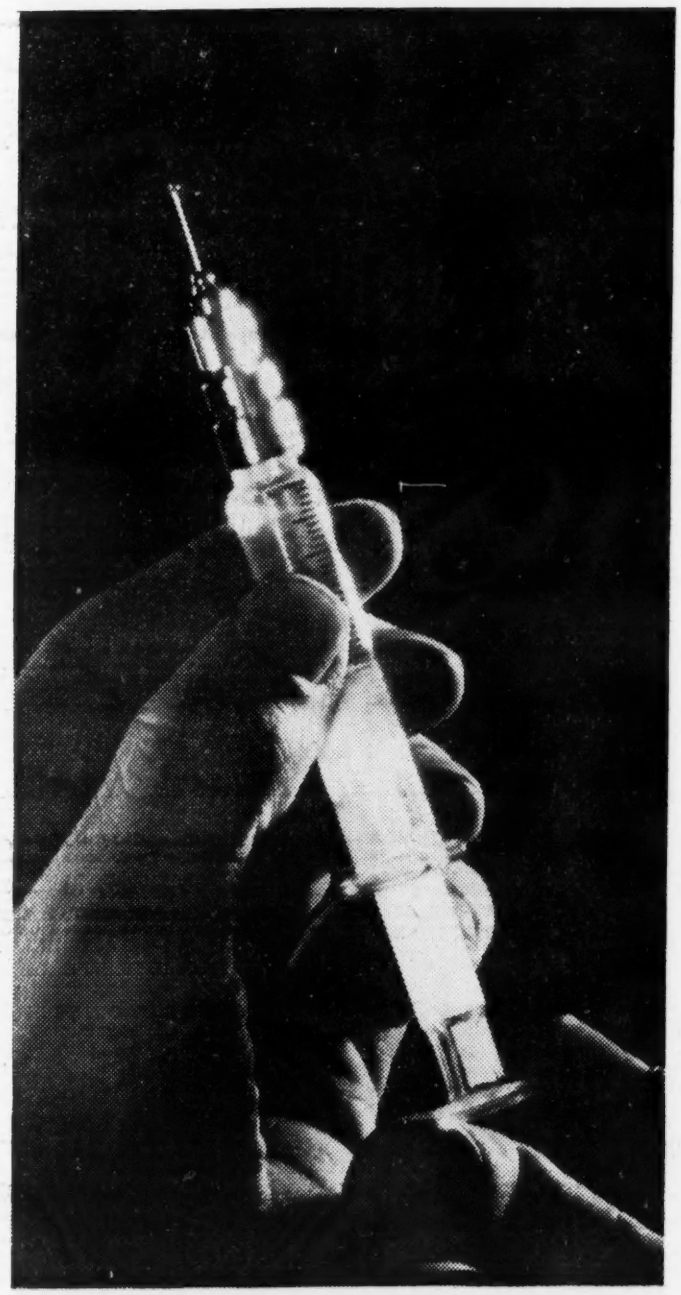
Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .08 - .16½
collodial, fib. dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works ..... lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works ..... lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ..... lb. .1275 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload ..... lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls ..... lb. .16 - .20
select, bls ..... lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .23 - —
gran, bbls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd ..... lb. .31 - .32

Eastman raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry

For information about these and other Eastman chemical products, call our nearest sales representative or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.



	SOLVENT	INTERMEDIATE	ACETYLATING AGENT	STABILIZER	MISCELLANEOUS
acetaldehyde		■			
acetanilide		■			
acetic acid	■		■		
acetic anhydride			■		dehydrating agent
acetone	■	■			
benzoquinone		■			
ethyl acetate	■				
hydroquinone dimethyl ether				■	ultraviolet inhibitor
isobutyl acetate	■				
isobutyl alcohol	■				
isobutyraldehyde		■			
isopropyl acetate	■				
oxidized cellulose					hemostatic agent and adsorbent
Tenox®				■	antioxidant series

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.;** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.a. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 20/25% Pb, dms. lb. .33 —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots same basis lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000-lb lots same basis. lb. .35¾- —

Prices ex wnse Jersey City, N. J. 4½c per lb higher

Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1580- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% Pb_3O_4, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO_2 dms., works lb. .32¾- —
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms. works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20¼- .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin edible, tech., bleached, non-ref. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ref. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- 16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, agricultural bulk, works ton 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pea or ble bulk Adams, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Annville Pa ton 11.50 - —
Bellefonte Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo N Y ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 13.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 10.00 - —
Keystone Ala ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville Tenn ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 11.00 - —
Los Angeles Calif ton 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff Ohio ton 10.00 —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 11.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -13.00
Reddick Fla ton 13.50 —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 11.25 - —
Winooski Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York Pa ton 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Bellefonte Pa ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa ton 14.50 - —
Chicago Ill ton 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 15.00 - —
El Paso Texas ton 17.50 - —
Engle W Va ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton Va ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Lee Mass ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff Ohio ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 14.50 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick Fla ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock Ala ton 13.50 —
Springfield, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York Pa ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville Pa ton 17.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 17.50 - —
Carey Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton Va ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 14.50 - —
Meneminee Mich ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 17.00 - —
Woodville Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York Pa ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).

Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 7.35 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
96-98%, dms lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb 1.58 —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb 3.10 —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller (2.34% bulk Midwest, mills ton 71.00 - —
extracted, 36% bulk same basis, ton 67.00 - —
Litharge, coml., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, c.l., works, or dlvd. lb. 1.42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.43½- 1.48½
tech., c.l., works, or dlvd lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - 1.15
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots. lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms lb. 1.10 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .97½- —
l.c.l., 1-ton lots or more. lb. .98 - .98½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15

Lithium nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.50 - —
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 140.00 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.40 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.39 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., etns., works lb. .25¼- 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, etns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., bgs ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb 1.30 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms kgs in 26½ 30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - 2820
sticks, cs., works frt alld. on carlots lb. 46 48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. 75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb .09 .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

NEW

99.5+%
MgO

For the first time in extremely high purity

in carload quantities

INTERNATIONAL

magnesium oxide

Magnesium Oxide of high purity, 99.5+% MgO (ignited basis), is now being produced in several grades and in large tonnages by *International*. Prompt shipments of carload lots can be made from the new chemical plant at the Carlsbad, New Mexico, potash mine and refinery.

New facilities have been completed to produce *Magnesium Oxide* synthetically by direct decomposition of magnesium chloride under controlled reaction. For the first time, because of this new process, it is now possible to offer industry this basic chemical in large tonnages in the purest form ever made in commercial quantities. The stable source of magnesium chloride, as a raw material, will permit continuing large volume production of uniformly high quality *Magnesium Oxide* that is essentially free of calcium, silica, iron and alkaline impurities.

The availability of large tonnages of high purity *Magnesium Oxide* at relatively low cost opens the door to new uses in many industries where purity is essential. We are prepared, through our Product Development Department, to explore with any industry the application of *Magnesium Oxide* to specific production problems. For experimental purposes in any industrial plant, we will furnish samples of *International Magnesium Oxide*.

International MINERALS CHEMICALS

inquiries

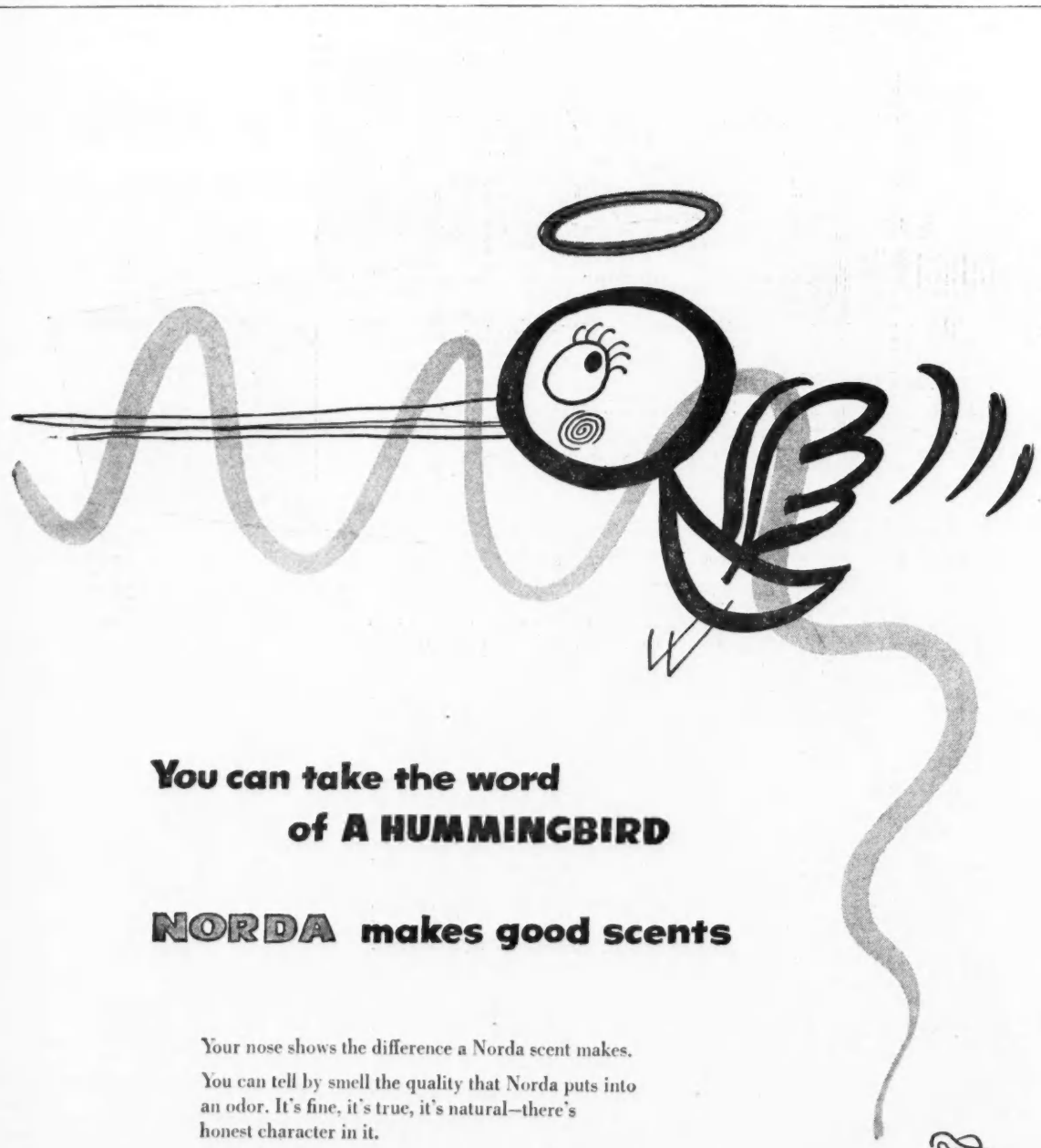
to potash division

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6 • Sales Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6 • 61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Magnesium Sulfate, USP—Molasses

Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. 40 - —
100-lb lots lb. 45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. 94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 95 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. 28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies 1½c higher
Mandrake root, bls lb. 30 - .32
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. 35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. 16 - —
Borate, tech, bbls lb. 24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. 22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. 25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 88 00 - —
burlap bgs., paper-lined, works ton 91 50 - —
dms works ton 94 00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd East lb. .50 - .32
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb 27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .23 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., cms lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55 00 - 58 00
Mannitol, coml., bb. dms., ton lots, works lb. .47 - —
dm. to ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
Melamine, ngs, ton lots works lb 33 - —
500 to 2,000 lb lots, works lb 33½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. 38½ - —
Menadione USP, bots gram .06 - 06½
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cns lb. 7.75 Nom.
Japanese, cs lb 13.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. cms ton lots works frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercurie chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide),
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net flask. 322.00 -324.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal. 70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c higher
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dlvd., Metropolitan areas gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal. .25½ —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
tankwagon, 2,-4,000 gals. min. dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .35 - —
Methanol, syn., Zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98% fib dms. same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms cs. frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 21½ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾ - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers, cyls. various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs. c.l., works lb. 78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, recd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech, non-ret dms, any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks works lb .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb. .36½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½ - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or facq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¼ - .10
New York gal. .11½ - —



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Your nose shows the difference a Norda scent makes.

You can tell by smell the quality that Norda puts into an odor. It's fine, it's true, it's natural—there's honest character in it.

Norda, like Nature, can create the most subtle fragrance. Norda can give you a fragrance of heady simplicity. What makes a fragrance a favorite? Many times, it's a Norda scent.

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601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • MONTREAL • TORONTO • HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE • MEXICO CITY

Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works . kilo. 8.80 • —
Trioxide pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 • —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Rockies lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 • —
tanks, same basis lb .53 • —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 • —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalpianapithylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 • —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortholuidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks same basis lb .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l. frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine ens oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate anhyd ens oz 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide ens oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, ens oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP ens oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 • —
25-lb lots, ens lb. 5.20 • —
5-lb. lots, ens lb. 5.30 • —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 • —
25-lb lots ens lb 5.35 • —
5-lb. lots, ens lb. 5.45 • —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 • —
25-lb lots, ens lb. 1.45 • —
5 lb lots, ens lb. 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 • .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 • .12½
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 54.00 • —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 -65.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 • —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs. exdock, plus duty lb. .07¼ Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .05¾- .06
refd., dom., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 • —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, resub., dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 • —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 • —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 • —
Sulfate, ens lb 35 00 • —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb 50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 • —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 • —
Nerolin, ens lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 • .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 • .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 • .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 • —
green, bbls. lb. .76 • —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 • —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 • —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.75 - 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 • .57
powd., dms lb. .60 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 • —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - 42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - 44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - 43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .25 • —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ton. 130.00 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 • —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .25 • —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 • —
Nitropropane 1, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 • —
o-Nitrotoluene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 • —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 • —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 • —
Chinese, bgs lb 45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. .44 • —
West Indian, bgs lb. .33 - .33½
Nux vomica, bls lb 10 .12
powd., bbls., brs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J gal. 19
Baytown, Tex gal. 15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. 15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼ —
l.c.l. works lb. .23¾ —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, ens lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
nat., bitter, F.F.A., bots lb. 3.00 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., ens lb. .55 .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb 1.40 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 .50
Avocado, ens lb. No stocks.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, ens lb. 1.55 2.00
55-60%, ens lb. 1.90 2.25
West Indian, 50-55%, ens., dms. lb 1.45 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, ens. lb. 10.50 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, ens lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, ens lb 2.00 • —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 .70
Cajeput, native, ens lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, ens lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00

Use your present equipment . . . open or closed kettles . . . and produce at competitive prices a superior wall paint with . . .

Now you can add a high quality, odorless flat wall paint to your line without buying special processing equipment. You build your own vehicle *right from the resin* at substantial savings over a purchased vehicle. You can offer your customers a many-ways-better paint at competitive prices.

- *Excellent Adhesion*
- *Good Leveling Qualities*
- *Uniform One-Coat Coverage*
- *Unlimited Range of Colors*
- *Good Holdout*
- *Superior Washability*

Write for the technical bulletin on odorless wall paint today and be the first in your area to take advantage of this new Shell Chemical development.

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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Oil, Camphor—Oil, Wheat Germ

Oil, camphor, sassafrassy, dms.. lb. .45 - .60
white, dms. lb. .38 - .50
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb.12.50 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb.36.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l lb. .2350- .2450
No. 2, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14½- —
sulfonated, 50% dms., l.c.l lb. .13½- .14
75% dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
USP, dms., c.l lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Celery seed, bots lb.13.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb.160.00 -250.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.25.00 -50.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
USP cns. dms., (Cassia) lb No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.75
Java, true, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10

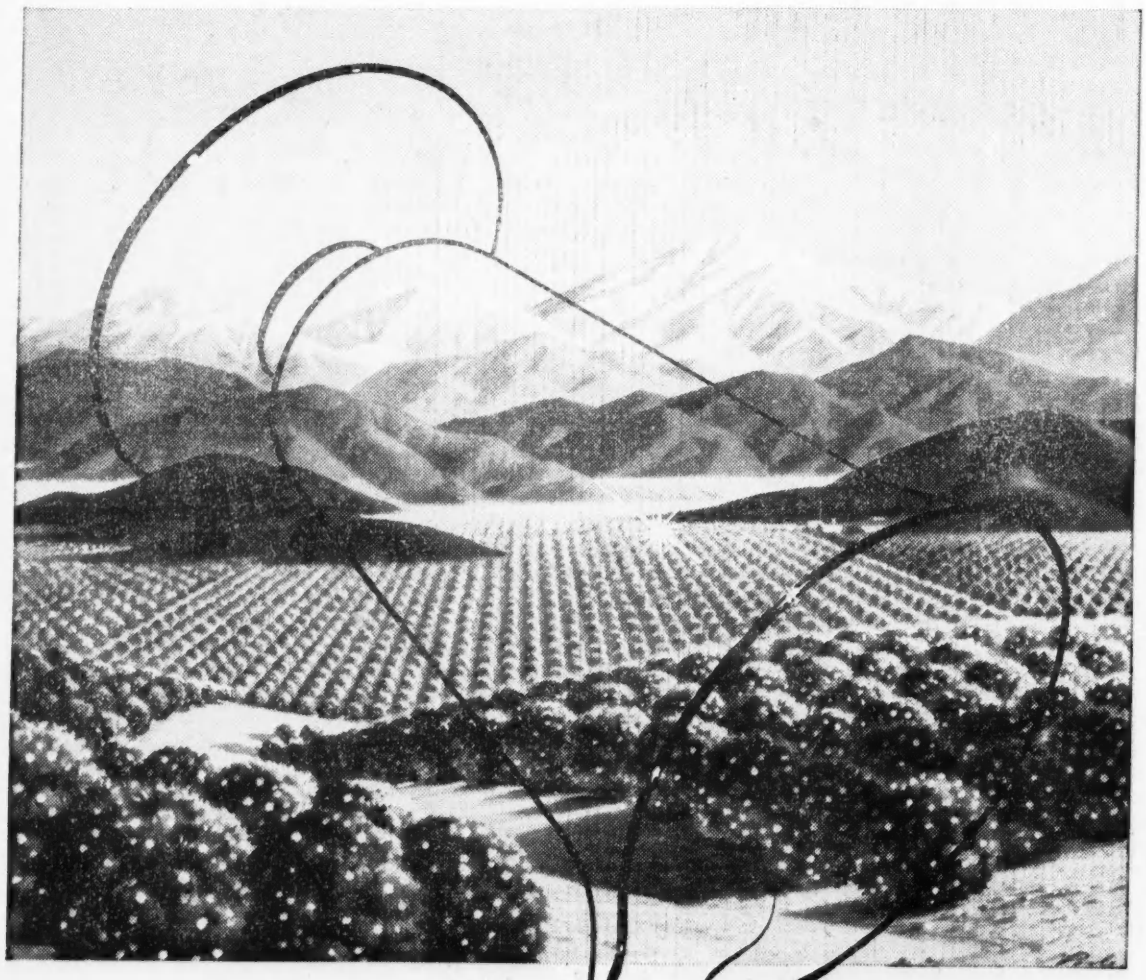
Oil, clove, buds, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.20
leaf, unrectified, dms lb. 1.55 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y lb. .14¼ Nom.
Pac. Coast lb. .13 - —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl, ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .21¾- —
deodorized tax incl, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .23½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms gal. .09¼- .09½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.14.50 -18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .05½ Nom.
refd., salad, dms. lb. .18⅜- .18⅝
tanks lb. .17 - —
Costus, bots. lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13 - —
Valley lb. .12⅝- —
Texas lb. .12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95% tanks, N. Y lb. .05½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02⅝- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .18⅛- .18½
tanks lb. .16⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 5.30
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25

Oil, fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms lb. .1250- .1300
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units . .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1000.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.10.50 -12.25
Bourbon, cns. lb.11.25 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.12.25 -17.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .14½- .15
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17½- .18
prime, burning, dms lb. .19 - .19½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90

Oil, hemlock, cns lb. 2.70 - 3.80
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns lb.10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 6.15
Messina, cns. lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless nots lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cs lb. 3.50 - 5.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y. lb. .1485- —
l.c.l. lb. .1535- .1565
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1220- —
New York lb. .1345- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1265- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cons., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .09 Nom.
Gulf and Atlantic ports, f.a.s. lb. .09⅜ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .2 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.85.00 -275.00
Spanish, bots lb.55.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.35
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Officica, liquid, dms. lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .14¾- .15
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .16½- .16¾
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .80 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb 3.35 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms. lb. .13 - —
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .3 - —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .18 - —
refd., dms. lb. .23¾- .24
tanks lb. .22¼ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 7.75 - 8.90
redist., USP, dms lb. 8.10 - 9.50
Perilla, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 - 7.50
leaf, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.10
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse, N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies sibirica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots lb 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.20
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.11.50 -13.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½ Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .90 - 1.25
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
dom., USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.28.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .12⅛- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y lb. .02½- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .14⅜- —
clarified, dms. lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks lb. .14⅛- —
salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .15⅛- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works lb. .02¼- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .07¼
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
tanks, works lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12½- .13
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works lb. .601 - —
whse. lb. .712 - —
tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N.Y. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- .24½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .22¼- .22½
domestic mills lb. .22 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .39 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.13.25 -17.00
Haitian, cns lb.11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal.10.00 -13.00



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

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Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½ - .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½ - .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ - .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½ - .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½ - .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½ - .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots. lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .12½ - .12¾
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.89
powd., USP cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root Florentine, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0843- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0965- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1165- .1265
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., works lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 84.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech. powd bbls lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼ - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .48 - —
Pepper, red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .55 - .56
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .80 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .33½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
white, bgs. lb. .70 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm. 85.00 - —
dlvd. W dm. 88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm. 95.00 - —
dlvd., W dm. 98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¾ - —
dlvd. W lb. .11¼ - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .05 - .05⅜
tanks, refy lb. .06¾ - .07
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .03¼ - .04⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .08½ - .08¾
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .04⅜ - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
tanks, refy lb. .07 - .07¼
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .03½ - .04⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅝ - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .08½ - .09⅛
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .04⅛ - .06
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅛ - .07¾
tanks, refy lb. .09⅛ - .09⅜
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅜ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .07¾
tanks, refy lb. .08½ - .08¾
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .05¼ - .05¾
tanks, refy lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .05⅞

Oil, White Mineral—Petroleum Naphtha, High Solvency

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
Odorless, tanks, refy, Watson, Calif. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .33½ - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

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Fresh-air lovers must have delighted in this sporty horseless carriage. It's a 1910 Buick, and, as you can see, was built to last. Its ruggedness and dependability have been *proved* over the years, which find it still in perfect running condition. Esso Petroleum Solvents are *proved performers*, too. Their quality and dependability have stood the test of years of use, and are backed by long-standing experience and intensive research. Be sure of getting the highest quality that money and modern science can produce. Specify Esso Solvents when you order.

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MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY—water terminals in industrial centers.

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SOLVENCY — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

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Petroleum, Naphtha, VM&P—Saffron

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300° F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .209 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38° 42°C. m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-30°C., m.a.p. gal. .19 - .30
272°-387°, b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F b.r. 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .29 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½
Rubber, tanks, Col., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .209 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. 12½ - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100 lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital sodium, USP, dms., 100 lb lots lb 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret, dms, c.l, trt alid E. of Rockies lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% cresol 16-18%), non-ret, drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret, dms, c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same oasis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .45 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .47 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .49 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenylmethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. P. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld, lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech, refd, dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 69½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works, lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib, dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib, dms., works lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., tin dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long ton. 4.60 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.00 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.65 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.65 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.65 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.23. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus amorph., red, dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb 2.05 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .95 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine 98%, dms, frt equald. lb 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dvld. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.35.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼ - .03
Linseed dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean dms. works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ - .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.82.00 -84.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .43 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.11.95 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more. 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .30½ - .31
Polish, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .38
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .33½ - —
dms., c.l lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .37
imp. kgs lb. .23¾ - .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP gran. bbls. kgs. lb. .34 - .35
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .19½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½ - .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾ - .13½
NF, gran, dms lb. .22 - .23
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran, dms lb. .15 - .17
powd, dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic), USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M unit-ton. .39½ - .40½
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton 24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¼ - .11¾
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 203.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 238.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms works lb. .24¾ - .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide), yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Silicate, tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .65 - .716
Sulfate, agricultural, 9-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton.35.00 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb .31 - .33
gran. dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder dms lb. .16½ - .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, etrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .35½ - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .41
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100 lb lots lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .03½ - .04
N. Y. Harbor gal. .08½ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Metnyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .02¾ - .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03½ - .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06¼ - —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
fine bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works, lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 - 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼ - —
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½ - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½ - —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½ - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½ - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade bbls. same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., fr. equald lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots., 100 gram lots gram. 25.00 - —
25 gram lots gram. 26.00 - —
10 gram lots gram. 27.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. 1.75N - —
powd., bbls lb. 2.50N - —
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo.105.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls. works lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Rynia, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .45¼
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd. soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.35.00 - —

Safrol, dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs	lb.	.11	- —
Dalmatian, bgs	lb.	.40	- —
Italian, bgs	lb.	.13	- —
Sago flour, raw, bgs	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
refd., bgs	lb.	.08¼	- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.10	- —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.98	- —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.12	- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	24.00	-28.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.			
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs.		.65	- .66
powd., fib. dms	lb.	.75	- .76
Sanguinarine nitrate tbots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls.	lb.	.65	Nom.
Mexican, bls	lb.	.65	Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls	lb.	.45	- —
select, bbls.	lb.	.65	- —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.95	- —
powd., bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	- —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	12.25	-12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.31	- .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd	lb.	6.00	- —
Senega root, bls	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls	lb.	.19	- —
siftings	lb.	.17	- —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.16	- .18
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.13	- .15
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.18	- —
pods, bls.	lb.	.14	- —
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ship't, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .25½
nat., bgs.	lb.	.16½	- .17
Salvadorian, natural	lb.	No prices.	
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.60	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.62	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.63	- —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.68	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.70	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.71	- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.60	- .61
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots	lb.	.58	- .59
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots	lb.	.56	- .57
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots	lb.	.55	- .56
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. tots, 1c. more			
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).			
Silica, amorph, dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	- —
t.c.l., works	ton	30.00	-40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	- —
t.c.l., works	ton	25.00	-30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	- —
t.c.l., works	ton	20.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	Troy oz.	.85¼	- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.77⅜	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.77⅜	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.77⅜	- —
100-oz. lots	oz.	.78⅛	- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.54¾	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.56	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.56½	- —
250-oz. lots	oz.	.57	- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	- —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	- —
Soapbark, whole, bls	lb.	No prices	
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	No Prices	
powd., bbls	lb.	No Prices	
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.80	- 4.57
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	- 4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.75	- 4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	- 5.52
bulk c.l. works	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
t.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.45	- —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80	- —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80	- —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.85	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.05	- —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1250	- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.87	- 1.30
refd., bbls., works	lb.	.83	- —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.40	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.45	- 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.75	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	3.80	- 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	- —
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.30½	- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	- .15½
soln., dms., works	gal.	.70	- 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots.	kilo.	16.00	- —
10-kilo lots	kilo.	16.35	- —
5-kilo lots	kilo.	16.75	- —
1-kilo lots	kilo.	17.00	- —
bots, 500-gram lots	kilo.	17.50	- —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	.39	- —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more	lb.	.46	- —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.5	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled	lb.	.17½	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1790	- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
dms., cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.60
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	- 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	- —
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.34	- .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars	lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).			
cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
t.c.l., works	100lbs.	3.30	- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
USP dms	lb.	.05	- .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	- —
20-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.66	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	- .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.60	- .65
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26	- .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms	lb.	.29½	- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.85	- 1.10
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.178	- —
over 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.188	- —
100-lb to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	- —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			

Safrol—Sodium Metasilicate, Pentahydrate

Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.14	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17¼	- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).			
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.14	- —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1250	- —
t.c.l. works	lb.	.1290	- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	7.60	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms	lb.	8.50	- —
Gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.80	- .83
tech., dms	lb.	.35	- —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l	lb.	1.55	- —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
powd., bbls	lb.	2.15	- 2.30
soln., 75%, cbys	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	1.80	- 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20½	- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).			
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.18½	.23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less	lb.	.95	- .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).			
pea crystals, bgs	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.50	- 4.75
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- 5.05
Sodium hyposulfite, tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	- 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.			
Iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.55	- —
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.21½	- —
60%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.23½	- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works,	lb.	.16½	- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., dvld	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	78.50	- —
t.c.l. ex whse	ton	124.50	-129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher			
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works.	ton.	199.50	- —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000 lb. or more, works	lb.	.17	- .19
less than 14,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	.175	- .193
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.62	- —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.20	- 7.10
dms., c.l	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.60	- 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45	- —
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10	- —

"...without cost or obligation"

Another processing problem solved. He's heading back to Syracuse... home and family... and maybe a stretch of regular hours in the lab.

Maybe, that is.

A SOLVAY Technical Service man's job can take him any place where there's a customer in need of assistance in handling or using SOLVAY products.

He may jump from a plant in Georgia to one in Maine or Minnesota that wants help. Yes, days and even nights "in the field" probing problems with the customer's technicians . . . and applying answers uncovered by SOLVAY'S Technical Service Sections during their years of specialized experience and endless research.

Seems like quite a job "... without cost or obligation". But, SOLVAY has always felt that its responsibility as a manufacturer extends into the plants of its customers—to assure them of peak efficiency from the chemicals that set the standard for the industry.

SOLVAY can supply these not-ordinarily-available services because its Technical Service has separate sections for different industries.

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Chloroform • Methylene Chloride • Methyl Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

Sodium Molybdate—Strontium Sulfate

Sodium molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26 - .28
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton 57.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .517 - .571
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E. ton.50.00 -52.00
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfiite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% asis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech., dms. works lb. .375 - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 98% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:52.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -13.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -13.35
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .28 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks works lb. .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.67.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread edible bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .729 - .739
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .89 - .90
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .775 - 1.043
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .73½- .74¼
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .89½- .93¼
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat bgs lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram, .10 - —
gram, .10 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15

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anhydrous—the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate. Economical, contains no water of crystallization.

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anhydrous—powerful, speedy, heavy-duty sodium orthosilicate—an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

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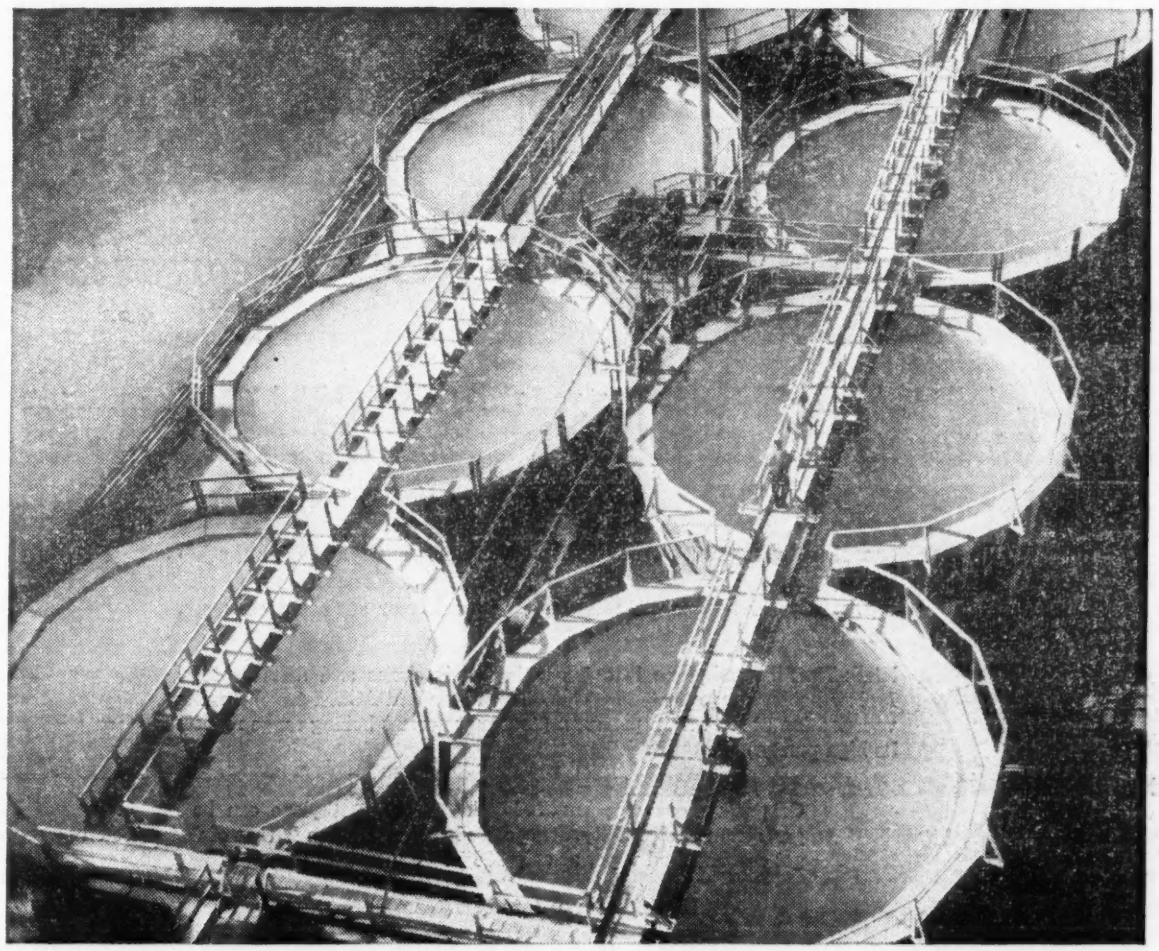
Strophanthin, K, bots ..... oz. 25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms ..... lb 4.40 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms ..... lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms ..... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms ..... lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls. mines ..... 100 lbs 2.05 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock. ton. 125.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ..... ton. 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .83 - .91
Carteret, N. J. ..... unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. works ..... ton. 28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08⅞- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅞- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08 Nom.
special, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08¾- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¾- .11
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk ... unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse lb. .06¾- .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib. dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 75
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - 70
Propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works ..... lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 500.00
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .10 —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) ..... lb. .87 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride annyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N Y. ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.90 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —



Mathieson Caustic Soda: *why settle for less?*

In the lime-soda process—one of the two important methods of making caustic soda—the causticizing operation begins in huge settling tanks like those above. Here, a soda ash solution is treated with milk of lime, calcium carbonate is precipitated and a dilute caustic liquor obtained. This liquid is then filtered and concentrated to the commercial 50% and 73% solutions, as well as to the solid, flake, and granular forms. Lime-soda process caustic is produced at Lake Charles, La., and Saltville, Va.; four other strategically located plants produce electrolytic process caustic to make Mathieson a major source of this essential chemical raw material.

Multiple-process and multiple-plant facilities give Mathieson's caustic soda customers the dependability they want. It means their source of caustic is not controlled by seasonal fluctuations in chlorine demand as is sometimes the case when production is limited to the electrolytic caustic-chlorine process. This operational flexibility is also typical of other Mathieson chemicals—5 chlorine plants, 7 sulphuric acid plants, 3 alkali plants, 3 ammonia plants, provide a safety factor that assures a reliable source of chemical raw materials.

Call on us when planning current or future chemical requirements. Perhaps you can buy to better advantage from one of America's largest producers of basic industrial chemicals.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

MATHIESON

2761

CAUSTIC SODA • SODA ASH • CHLORINE • SULPHURIC ACID • SULPHUR • AMMONIA • NITRATE OF SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • NITRIC ACID • SULPHATE OF ALUMINA • SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS
ETHYLENE OXIDE • ETHYLENE GLYCOL • DIETHYLENE GLYCOL • TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL • POLYGLYCOLS • DICHLOROETHYLETHER • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • METHANOL • SODIUM METHYLATE • ETHYLENE DIAMINE

p-Toluidine—Warfarin

p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., flb., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
tanks, works lb. .45¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. frt alld. E lb .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib, ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. zone 1 ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., zone 1 ton.140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), dlvd. zone 1 ton.137.00 - —
Zone 2 ton.153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.
Urea ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton 126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb .38 .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.56.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.44.00 -45.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.10.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, cs. lb.10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, pnts., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5[illegible]
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¾
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.36.25 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liquid in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
D_3 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_{12}, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —

looking for **fast... low-cost** *degreasing?*

Try **ALL-PURPOSE** Nialk® **TRICHLOR**ethylene

Here's an ideal organic solvent for removing practically every kind of foreign matter from metal parts. Whether it's waxes, oils, greases, tars or metal chips, you'll find that Nialk TRICHLORethylene does the job safely, thoroughly and economically, leaving parts clean, warm and dry, ready for immediate assembly, inspection or surface treatment.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is quick acting . . . it cleans and dries rapidly. Its low boiling range (86.6–87.8°C, based on standard ASTM tests) permits vaporization at low steam pressure. (And that narrow boiling range reflects its high purity.)

Cuts power consumption . . . Nialk TRICHLORethylene can be heated by gas, steam or electricity. Its specific heat is less than ¼ that of water. You'll get concentrated vapor at only 188°F.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is thorough . . . its low viscosity (0.58 centipoises at 20°C) and low surface tension (about 29 dynes per cm at 30°C) give rapid wetting of surfaces, plus thorough diffusion into pores and relatively inaccessible openings.

Cuts vapor loss . . . (its vapor density is 4.5 times that of air). It is completely re-usable after distillation, has no flash point, no fire point and is classed as nonflammable at room temperature and only moderately flammable at higher temperatures.

A request, written on your company letterhead, will bring you a free copy of our Nialk TRICHLORethylene booklet.

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60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash
NIALK Paradichlorobenzene • NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .60 - .62
Brazilian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
refd., bleached, white bricks lb. .72 - .74
slabs lb. .71 - .73
yellow, bricks lb. .62 - .64
slabs lb. .61 - .63
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .63 - .65
refd., bgs lb. .66 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .69
refd., pure, bgs. ton lots lb. .76 - .78
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Parnanyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.04
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½ - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
German, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Ouricury, refd., bgs lb. .93 - 1.03
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½ - .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½ - .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .21
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol coaltar indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

yara yara, ens lb 2.15 - 2.65
yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .60 - —

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Yellow ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb .202 —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., tib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).

Wattle Bark—Zinc Phenolsulfonate

Zinc cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½ - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn. dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, ogs., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅝ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15⅝ - —
French process, eml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .15¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. 42 49

—Continued on page 67

This superbly carved and inlaid shield is a product of skillful 16th Century armor-making. Its dimensions and balance permit easy handling. The intricate carving and embossment reveal it as a masterpiece of sculpture. And most important of all, the sturdy construction and careful design gave maximum protection to the warrior who carried it in battle.

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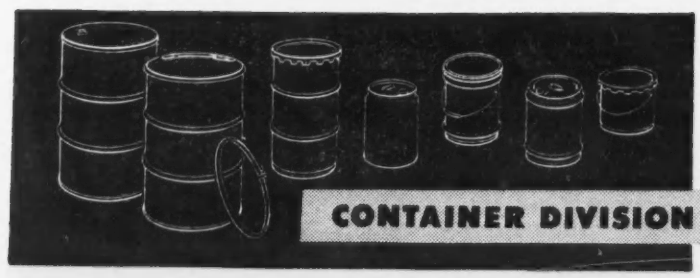

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It's a Matter of Habit

In common with most human reactions, impressions, inferences, and conclusions are difficult to analyze informatively. Hence, there is some mistiness about the reporting by recently returned groups of sales propagandists who had been selling American methods in nineteen European countries. The ambassadors of push, pressure, and promotion said that European businessmen were greatly interested in American sales and promotion methods, but not keen about applying them in their operations. There is reason to believe that the reported interest was to some extent a matter of curiosity. The reluctance can readily be attributed to the cost.

It is more difficult, however, to explain why the businessmen of one British center were assumed to be "especially impressed" with a suggestion that they develop their home market and depend less on exports. Perhaps that manifestation of interest was but a way of meeting the hint that the Britishers stay at home, out of our way. Certainly their home market could not be adequate, and Britain must push exports to pay for what it is obliged to import.

At about the same time that the European interest in American "scientific" selling was reported, the newspapers had an item on how American suppliers were being outsold by Europeans and Asians in Latin America. Production is not the only area of the cost handicap on American goods.

Human reactions, even those to "basic and proven technics," are all difficult to account for otherwise than that they are largely a matter of habit.

Labor Demands Are Shaping Up

Labor-management relations are going to present some ticklish situations this year. More than a few of them will lie in legislative areas. That is already quite clearly manifested in the introduction in congress of a number of bills designed to effect, among other benefits for labor—at least for its organization leaders—changes in the Taft-Hartley act and elevations of the minimum wage level. It is also clearly evident that labor leaders are making copious notes of the optimistic appraisals of the business outlook being pronounced by representatives of top management — and politicians. Those notes will be offered as evidence that business can provide more jobs and pay more for them. Every published report of increased earnings is being noted down with great glee in preparation for a demand that the wealth be shared among all those who contributed to its making.

One of the fiercest fights is going to be, in fact is already being, directed toward the termination of what organized labor calls "wreck laws," the statutes otherwise known as "right-to-work laws," which hold that a workman cannot be obliged to belong to a union in order to get employment.

The opposition to those laws is peculiarly constituted. It includes many who appear to regard them as in some way immoral, some going even so far as to declare that they deprive the workman of "necessary means to achieve and protect his God-given [sic] right of association." It is difficult to find any justification for such a condemnation of a law which does not prohibit a workman's belonging to a union—labor leaders are expressing fears of such an eventuality—but says only that he cannot be compelled to belong as a prerequisite of employment. The right-to-work laws are not "union-busting" legislation; they are designed to protect the individual against dictatorial regimentation and deprivation of his constitutional rights.

'Agonizing Reappraisal'

The "agonizing reappraisal" seen as a possible necessity in matters of foreign policy by the Secretary of State has commercial aspects which present a more disturbing demand for adequate consideration than do its diplomatic or its military aspects. Recognition of that fact doubtless lay in the background in the President's formulation of his program for foreign trade. The big problem is to find a basis for the reappraisal and competent appraisers to do the job. There is much to be learned in both directions from the new report of the Twentieth Century Fund which underrates the value of technical or financial aid for countries where there is not adequate determination to attain economic improvement, and urges the development of a "system of international trade based on comparative prices and profits." That basis calls for a deal of study from various angles.

Contemporaneously with that report a leader in the National Association of Manufacturers declared that a well-executed program of technical cooperation with manufacturers abroad would cost this country nothing and urged that the economic advancement of less fortunate nations everywhere be vigorously assisted.

The reappraisal problem is not one which can be solved by legislation or other political means. It is a business problem; but the approach must be laid out politically—governmentally, that is—because the existing ways were thus provided. The outlook for appropriate, adequate congressional assistance for business is somewhat smogged. The reactions of congressmen to the suggestions of the Secretary of State and the Director of Foreign Aid made it quite clear that tariff reductions are not going to be "hip-hip-hoorayed" through the current session of congress, even on a selective basis or with the accompaniment of the proposed adjustment scheme of aid for industries damaged by imports. It will not be easy to determine the bases for selection or the extent of damage. The currently voiced advice that industrial enterprises which cannot stand up under the pressure of imports go into other lines is not going to be widely welcomed.

There can be no questioning of the belief that the communist group has a better chance of integrating more countries because of their financial weakness than it has by way of their political instability. Many countries must deal with the reds whether they want to or not. They must have external markets, and the Soviets, knowing that full well, are offering outlets very attractively. What the eventual outcome will be is a matter of widely divergent opinion. But, the needs are todays; they cannot be postponed; they cannot be met—except with the aid of the United States or a few other less opulent countries.

Business should be able to get some useful advice toward reappraisal from the Committee on Foreign Trade Education recently organized by persons who say they "have no self-interest in foreign trade," but feel that there is an imperative need for knowledge of "issues of great significance."

There is more than a little significance in the position of the national farm groups in support of the President's freer trade policy—they are sure it would not embrace imports of agricultural products—also in the talk that unsatisfactory current unemployment conditions are a "put-up job" on the part of those who argue that lowering of certain tariffs would wipe out millions of jobs in this country, and no less in the congressional declarations that most-favored countries are functioning as clearing houses for products of red slave-labor to this country.

Some sort of reappraisal is imperatively needed with respect of foreign trade attitudes in this country. It cannot readily be accomplished; but, it should be undertaken because its neglect really could be agonizing.

For Better Health

It would be better in several ways for all concerned if the public were given a larger part in the public health forum which will be held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy March 1, March 8, and March 22. No doubt something can be learned with respect of the pharmacist's public health role from the scheduled talk by a drug manufacturer on "Increasing the Public's Esteem for Pharmacy" and from what an opinion-poller will have to say on "What the Public Thinks of Pharmacy." But, more beneficial knowledge on both of those subjects could be got by way of a real open forum participated in by practicing pharmacists and those whom they serve.

It is good that the public will be admitted to one of the three sessions, the last, where a manufacturer will speak on "Team Target—Better Health for Everyone," and the story behind the Salk polio vaccine will be told. Somebody representing the public also should have a part in that program because the public has an important part in connection with all purposes and endeavors in the direction of health improvement and the means thereof.

Pharmacy can tell the public much that it should know about matters of health. The public, as anyone knows well who has ever listened to the comment of individuals, can tell pharmacy much that could enable it to function more beneficially for the public—and for itself. The B.C.P. forum idea is a good one. Its possibilities can be better developed. It should be adopted widely.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Another decision from the Supreme Court of the United States on the matter of "good faith" as a defense against price discrimination is in the making, although still a long way off. Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, plans to instigate the case because of another adverse ruling from the Federal Trade Commission.

Standard was charged several years ago with cutting the price of its gasoline in the Detroit area to certain of its customers but not to all. The result, the commission ruled, was a discrimination deemed to be unlawful under the Robinson-Patman act. Standard countered, however, with the argument that its price cuts were made in "good faith" to meet the equally low price of a competitor and this argument was sustained by the supreme court.

When the case came back to the FTC for revision of its findings in accordance with the court's ruling, the commission continued to hold the oil company in violation of the law. Last month the commission refused to reconsider its second order which Standard claims has been written so as to get around the supreme court decision.

Interest in the case is general to all sellers because of the limitations which the FTC seeks to place on the matter of cutting prices to meet prices of a competitor. Congress is also particularly interested in the case since legislation has been introduced in both the house and senate to tighten up the law to make it more difficult to claim "good faith" as a defense for price discrimination.

Be Careful With the Weather

Now that the old saw "everybody complains about the weather but nobody does anything about it" is no longer a truism since the discovery of cloud "seeding," the federal government is taking steps to see to it that the business of changing the weather doesn't get out of hand.

Persons attempting to modify weather now have to submit detailed data monthly on their operations to the advisory committee on weather control for evaluation by a technical staff to determine the effectiveness of weather control experiments. The intentions of the committee are to recommend to the President and congress the extent to which the federal government should experiment with, engage in or regulate such activities.

Capt. Howard T. Orville (USN retired), chairman of the committee explains that this business of rain-making or rain-increasing is pretty important to the nation and the people and "until we know more about the physical processes—and gaining this knowledge will take years—we will not know positively the extent to which cloud seeding works—how much it will mean to the nation in terms of increased water supply, hail and lightning inhibitions and other possible benefits. Our aim is to find out, by means of the most careful evaluation possible at this stage of our knowledge, whether cloud seeding is a good bet or not. We expect to have some interesting and valuable answers by June 30, 1956.

Fines Under the Sherman Act

A question that has popped up in congress for the past several years—whether fines for violating the Sherman act should be increased—is due for another airing this year. Attorney General Herbert Brownell has asked congress to consider the matter again.

Under existing law, the maximum fine for violating the Sherman act is $5,000 on each count or a sentence of up to one year in prison, or both. Mr. Brownell wants the fine increased to $50,000 because under existing laws the deterrent effect of a $5,000 fine against a large corporation is almost negligible except for the stigma of conviction.

The matter of fines has been something that has been up for consideration time and time again. As long as fifty years ago a committee of the House of Representatives reported that the penalty provisions were then insufficient. Legislation to increase the fines has passed the house on several occasions and last year it even got as far as a favorable report by a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee. But as has happened in the past, congress adjourned before it could get around to completing action.

Research for USDA

An ambitious program of research has been recommended to the Department of Agriculture for the new fiscal year by its advisory committee on soils-water-fertilizer research. At a meeting a few weeks ago, the committee recommended research in these five general fields:—

(1) Basic soil-water-plant relationships; (2) soil-plant-animal nutrition relationships; (3) fertilizer improvement; (4); watershed research, and (5) soil and water management research. Work on fertilizer improvement would embrace research in the technology of fertilizer-pesticide mixtures, including the compatibility of pesticides with fertilizer materials, the preparation of mixtures having uniform composition, and the stability of the mixture.

The advisory committee is one of a number of similar groups of experts which have been set up by the department to recommend programs of research into the fields most useful to agriculture. Each year the department has been devoting more and more of its funds to research in agricultural problems and a further increase is called for in the budget for next year. Research appears to be the one place where politics plays no important part in congressional considerations.

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Heavy Chemicals

Improved production rates in the rayon and steel industries helped sales of a considerable number of the heavy chemicals last week. The rayon industry was primarily active for caustic soda and sodium hydrosulfide, while the steel industry came into the market for large quantities of hydrochloric, nitric and sulfuric acid. Synthetic detergents, pulp and paper, and organic synthesis accounted for sizable quantities of chlorine, aluminum sulfate, sodium silicate and soda ash.

Supplies of most heavy chemicals were judged adequate to lengthy. Problems of overproduction plagued manufacturers of hydrochloric acid, while lack of availability curtailed buying of nickel chemcials and saltcake. Generally higher prices for sodium sulfates were slated for February 1. Nickel chemicals were allocated to platers, who in some instances were forced to turn to imported material at a premium in order to fill out requirements. Hydrochloric acid production was heavy primarily due to increased output of DDT and other chlorinated organics.

Aluminum moved satisfactorily after recent upward adjustments in contract listings. The copper market was hampered by a lack of ready material, and producers saw no letup in the tight supply position for the near future. Nickel was still on allocation lists, and although it was reported that the government would release some 3,000,000 pounds for consumption during the year, most sources were of the opinion that it would be turned back into defense contracts.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended January 22 as 94.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 94.8 percent for the previous week 94.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Boric—All types continued without contract revision last week. Producers expected listings to remain unchanged through May. It was felt that the supply position for most grades was less tight than previously, due to a slight falling off in demand from some consumers in the glass industry. Buying interest for other end uses was moderately sustained, and withdrawals against contract were in good volume.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Manufacturers continued to be plagued by lengthy supplies, despite curtailments in production by some methods. Byproduct acid manufactured through organic chlorination accounted for the major portion of the burden, due to stepped up production of chlorinated insecticides such as DDT. Due to storage problems, some producers were reported offering acid at shaded prices, although there were no indications of change in contract listings. Consuming demand remained good, but was not in favorable proportion to output. Textile, pulp and paper, and steel producers continued to show active buying interest.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Quotations of long standing held without change during the week. Demand was steady. While some sources reported a falling off in sales due to slight declines in glass production, information from other observers was that the television tube industry was maintaining a strong demand. Inquiry for other end uses also held up fairly well. Present output and supplies were judged more than adequate for consumers' needs.

Acid, Hydrofluosilicic — Demand continued restricted to specialized end uses and immediate requirements. There was some interest evidenced in the trade concerning use of this acid in water fluoridation. It was pointed out that comparative ease of handling, as well as other desirable features, were in favor of using this material. Prices were unchanged and steady, with supplies comfortable.

Acid, Nitric—Buying interest was strong from several directions, particularly the steel industry. Material moved out in good volume to cover contract requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady, with ample material on hand to fill consumer needs.

Acid, Phosphoric — Consuming demand was steady for a number of end uses. Contract prices held without change. Producers said that there were plentiful supplies available for prompt shipment.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper, 3c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.09c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.09c. per lb.
Oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.09c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.1c. per lb.
Tin, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Lithium carbonate, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 29, 1954
98.44	98.44	98.26	98.49

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acid, Sulfuric — Fertilizer producers were more active in the market last week, taking good quantities of acid to prepare for spring demand. Synthetic detergent demand was steady and in fairly heavy volume. The petroleum industry was interested in moderate amounts for early delivery. Producers were of the opinion that demand from that direction had declined slightly from last year's levels.

Steel production continued very high, and for the week beginning January 24 was estimated at 84 percent of capacity. This figure was said to be the highest since November, 1953. As a consequence, buying interest for sulfuric from steel mills was quite brisk, and material moved out in large volume against contract. Quotations remained steady and unchanged. Supplies were plentiful, and available for prompt shipment.

Aluminum Sulfate—Consuming demand was about steady. Inquiry for water treatment continued good, along with revived interest in cloth dyeing. Paper mills were a strong factor in the market as consumers from that industry withdraw large amounts for paper sizing. Supplies were plentiful at unchanged prices.

Ammonium Chloride—One source reported slow demand for granular fine material, although active buying interest was indicated for sal ammoniac, particularly from the dry battery industry. Current production and stocks were such that consumers could get what they needed with little or no delay.

Borax—Demand for 50 percent anhydrous borax continued brisk, but was said to have fallen off to some extent owing to declines in glass production. As a result, this material was not in as tight a supply position as was previously reported. Other grades of borax were plentiful. Contract prices held steady and unchanged, and producers did not contemplate revisions during the remainder of the quarter.

Calcium Chloride—Consuming inquiry for ice control was not indicative of forward interest last week, and purchases were said to be largely on a hand to mouth basis, depending on area and weather conditions. It was felt by most manufacturers that the peak season for ice control was about over. It was pointed out, however, that demand for use in cold weather concrete had held up very well, due in large measure to heavy road construction programs in many parts of the country. Quotations were unrevised, with supplies able to take care of present demand.

Chlorine — Output capacity remained well in excess of demand. Well sustained inquiry was shown for a number of end uses, including paper and pulp production, as well as ethylene glycol manufacture. Water treatment demand was moderately active. Price schedules were unchanged.

Copper Sulfate—The market was extremely strong last week owing to continued strength of copper. Regular grades were advanced 90c. per hundred pounds, and tribasic, $1.75 per hundred by one producer effective today. Overall demand was said to have shown improvement. Agricultural consumers showed more interest in future deliveries than last year.

Lithium Carbonate—Prices were reduced effective January 25 following recent declines in lithium hydroxide monohydrate. Material in carlots was reduced by 5c. per pound. Material was newly quoted at 90c. per pound, drums, 30,000 pounds lots, delivered; 20 drum lots or more, 95c. per pound, same basis; 6 to 20 drum lots, $1 per pound, f.o.b. eastern points, and less than 6 drum quantities, $1.15 per pound, same basis. One source pointed out that the establishment of the new schedule, while in part indicating a reduction in price, actually served to reestablish a carlot price for the first time since material was in critical shortage and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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could not be obtained in carlot quantities.

Nickel Chemicals—Producers reported that shortages were becoming even more critical, and that platers were hard pressed to fill out requirements from present allocations. Imported material played some part in the market situation, even though platers paid premiums in some instances in order to fill needs. No letup was seen for the currently tight supply position. Recently advanced prices held firm and unchanged.

Potassium Carbonate—Material continued to move out well to consumers in the television tube industry, as output of television sets continued high. Present output and supplies were ample, and able to promptly take care of consumer needs.

Soda Ash—Observers were of the opinion that present listings would hold without change for some time to come. The glass industry, not at its peak production rate, withdrew only moderate amounts of dense ash last week. Light ash sales to various end uses continued in good volume. Aluminum, pulp and paper, and phosphate producers were active, as those three industries currently enjoyed high rates of production.

Soda, Caustic—Feature of the market was the continued strong demand from the revived rayon industry. Production of rayon tire cord as well as staple yarn was said to be quite high following the low output rates during most of 1954. Pulp and paper producers were also in the market for good quantities. Solid moved out moderately well for a number of end uses, although liquid was said to be much more active

Sodium Hydrosulfide—Prices were unchanged and stable last week. Demand from the rayon industry was well sustained. Supplies were plentiful.

Sodium Silicofluoride—This material continued in good demand, particularly for water fluoridation. Supplies were judged to be on the tight side, with some shipment delays reported. Prices were 7c. to 8½c. per pound, bags truckloads (20,000 pounds), f.o.b. plant, and 7½c. to 11c. per pound, bags, less carlots, depending on quantity.

Sodium Sulfate—Demand for saltcake continued to exceed available supply in some areas. Prices of $28 per ton were already in effect, or expected to go into effect by February 1. Also scheduled to be increased February 1 were anhydrous glauber's salt, up $2 per ton to $52 per ton, and detergent grade, also up $2 per ton. Although saltcake was reported short, it was generally felt that consumers could get what they needed. The present poor supply was not expected to show much improvement unless rayon production continued at a rate exceeding that for 1954. Mannheim production was also cut back due to heavy supplies of hydrochloric acid.

Tin Chemicals — Tin price fluctuated narrowly last week, ending at 88½c. per pound. Oxide rose to 90½c. to 91½c. per pound, as to quantity. Potassium stannate was up to 66.2c. to 72.8c. per pound; sodium stannate, 52.6c. to 58c. per pound; stannic chloride, 73.8c. to 74.8c. per pound; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 78.7c. to $1.055 per pound; hydrous crystals, 74½c. to 75½c. per pound; sulfate, 90.6c. to 92.6c. per pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—The market was very tight last week, with short supplies the main cause of strength. Primary was quoted higher at 30c. to 33c. per pound. No. 2 copper scrap reached 29c. late in the week. The Rhodesian copper strike was in the process of being ironed out, but most sources felt that despite possible settlement of the labor difficulties, the world market position would not ease.

Tin—Prices were higher in anticipation of more active consuming demand. Straits metal rose to 88½c. per pound, spot. Platers reported that some consuming plants were in a soldup position for the first half, and that heavy business was forecast for the last half.

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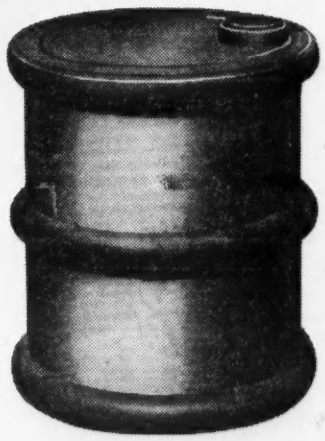

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Hercules Names Cliff Mace To Explosives Sales Post

Cliff A. Mace has been appointed division manager of explosives sales for the explosives department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Mace will assume the duties formerly handled by H. Merrill Lynch, who retired at the end of last year as assistant director of sales.

The company has also announced the appointment of Julian O. Schofield as assistant division manager of explosives sales, succeeding Mr. Mace.

Mr. Mace joined Hercules' explosives department in 1933. From 1943 to 1947, he was with the treasurer's department and served as office manager at Hercules' San Francisco office. He was transferred to the explosives department and the home office in 1947, to be an assistant to Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Schofield joined Hercules in 1921 and served in the company's order department, including a four-year period in the New York office handling export sales of explosives, until his transfer to the home office in Wilmington in 1928, where he continued to handle export sales.

Potash Group Picks Nelson As Hoffer Retires in Midwest

Dr. G. N. Hoffer has retired as midwest manager for the American Potash Institute, a position which he had held since the formation of the institute in 1935, and Dr. W. L. Nelson has been named to succeed him.

Dr. Hoffer is internationally known for his research work in plant nutrition, plant physiology, corn breeding, and diagnostic technics for identifying plant-food deficiencies.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In Nov. Is Below That of Oct.

November production of steel shipping barrels and drums on an average working day basis was 3 percent below that of October but practically equal to shipments in November, 1953, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,781,680 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 897,425 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 5,120,832 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,868,475 heavy-type steel shipping barrels; 894,-332 light-type steel shipping barrels, and 5,742,110 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in October.

Catalin Corp. Names Chief Chemist

Appointment of Stanley Kordzinski as chief chemist of Catalin Corporation of America, New York, has been announced by Harry Krehbiel, president.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Sharp increases in prices for egg albumin and yolk featured the sizing materials market. Flake albumin was stronger and higher owing to improved consuming interest combined with a firmer egg market. Yolk, while not as strong as albumin, recorded gains of 2 cents to 3 cents per pound, as consuming demand showed moderate improvement. Corn starch was in good request from paper mills, largely for shipment against contract commitments.

Trading in potato starch was spotty, with prices fairly steady. Withdrawals against contract, while scattered, were in large volume. The market for tanning materials lacked snap. Quotations remained without change. Chestnut extract, mangrove bark, and myrobalans sales were limited to an occasional odd lot for prompt delivery. Buying interest for quebracho extract showed some improvement.

Cattlehide production in November amounted to 2,069,000 hides as compared with an output of 2,009,000 hides in October. Calf and whole kipskin output in November totaled 945,000 skins, as compared with 787,000 skins in October. Goat and kidskin production in November totaled 2,078,000 skins, as compared with 1,951,000 skins in October. Sheep and lamb skin output in November was placed at 1,959,000 skins, while in October, 1,873 skins were produced.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin, flake, 8c. per lb.
yolk, 2c. to 3c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 29, 1954
94.12	94.08	94.08	97.89

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Potassium Ferrocyanide—Increased production resulted in a firmer market. Prices were raised ½c. per pound, effective February 1 to 22½c. per pound, ton lots and 23c. for smaller quantities.

Sodium Acetate—Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for immediate needs. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Ferrocyanide — Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged at 13½c. per pound, ton lots and 14c. for lesser quantities.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Steady volume was reported moving for prompt requirements. Market was unchanged and firm at prevailing quotations.

Sulfonated Oils—Moderate demand was reported for all grades. Prices were well held at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Trading was reported spotty, though inquiry was more active for later requirements. Prices were unchanged, ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to take good sized lots for prompt needs at unchanged prices. Market remained steady. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.69, dark $8.79, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch — Deliveries against contracts were in active request from paper mills. New business was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply declined 22,000 bushels to 49,764,000 bushels for the week ended January 21, compared with 35,630,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Further strength featured this market. Prices of flake were raised sharply due stronger egg market and improved consuming demand. Flake was lifted to $1.43 to $1.45 per pound and powder, $1.47 to $1.49 per pound, spot depending upon quantity. The technical grade was firmer, but quotably unchanged, ranging from 76c. to 85c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market also was firmer, but not to the extent of albumen. Consuming demand showed moderate improvement. Prices were advanced to $1.06 to $1.09 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch — Trading was reported light and spotty, though users continued to absorb a heavy volume against current contracts. Grinders were naming 6c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, for prompt shipment, with reports of light trading at slightly less. Idaho market remained unchanged and steady at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with ½c. per pound less for shipment to eastern areas. Active demand was noted for small lots for spot delivery. Prices were closely held at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and dealers on January 1, 1955, in or near producing areas were estimated at 118,168,000 bushels, according to the Crop Reporting Board. These holdings are 10,200,000 bushels or 7.9 percent less than the 128,333,000 bushels on hand January 1, 1954. Compared with holdings on January 1, 1954, stocks this year are down 8,900,000 bushels (15.2 percent) in the eastern late States, up 800,000 bushels (3.7 percent) in the central late states, down 2,000,000 bushels (4.2 percent) in the western late states and down nearly 200,000 bushels in the intermediate states.

In Maine sales of 1954-crop potatoes to starch factories are expected to be quite large chiefly because of poor quality and small size. Of the 8,016,000 bushels sold before January 1, 1955, from the Maine crop, 1,789,000 bushels or 22 percent went to starch factories. For the 1953 crop, sales to starch factories prior to January 1, 1954, were about 17 percent of total sales to that date.

Growers reported planting intentions for this year in the late and intermediate states at 1,138,500 acres—4 percent less than the 1,183,500 acres planted in 1954. Decreases are indicated for all groups of states, viz., eastern late, down 5 percent; central late, down 5 percent; western late, down 2 percent, and intermediate, down 1 percent.

Sago Flour—Buying interest was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change. Raw was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity. Replacements were unchanged at 5¾c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tapioca Flour—Shipments from the Far East were firmer and advanced fractionally. New business was reported draggy, while demand was quite active for delivery against former contracts. AAA Java flour for prompt shipment was raised to 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock and Siamese to 5¾c. to 6½c. per pound, same basis, depending upon quality. The Brazilian market was quiet, and higher grades for shipment were nominal at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot were maintained at former levels. Good grade Siamese flour was held at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, and Brazilian, 8½c. to 9c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Mangrove Bark — Buying interest still lagged. Primary markets were quotably unchanged. Shipments of African bark were named at $68 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment and Colombian at $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Business was restricted to an odd lot for prompt shipment. All grades were held at former levels. JI's assorted were quoted at $54 per ton, exdock; ordinary, $43 to $44 per ton and crushed JI's, $63 to $65 per ton, same basis. Solid extract, 55 percent tannin was offered at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and 50 percent 7c., same basis.

Quebracho Extract — This market was quotably unchanged and steady. Business was still spotty, although consuming inquiry has improved. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Business was confined to nearby shipment and lacked sizable volume. Quotations were steady at current levels. Fair average bark was held at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. South African at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Prices held steady at levels in effect at the beginning of the year for most materials. No immediate change was foreseen in the price structure of any industrial organic. In general, quotations were reasonably firm at market levels. About the only market which was showing any extensive shading was in acetone.

Most acetone business moved at the market level without any difficulty. However, there has been some keen competition for government business. Producers emphasized that there was a definite demand present from industrial consumers. The problem has been to keep surplus production moving. Alcohol sold in good volume. n-Butyl alcohol continued to hold its pace. Isopropanol demand was very good. MEK was going very well.

Glacial acetic acid was enjoying a better call from rayon outlets and from the generally improved textile outlook. Methyl and ethyl acrylates moved along in good volume. Methyl methacrylate also sold at a good level. The markets for ethyl methacrylate and n-lauryl methacrylate were the same as they have been. No immediate price changes were reported for acrylates or methacrylates.

Dimethylformamide moved along at the same pace, unchanged in price. Ethylene glycol has been relatively slower because the antifreeze season was tapering off. But, other glycols continued to hold up very well at existing levels. Ethanolamines also did surprisingly well, producers said. Demand for refined glycerine continued to be quite strong. Prices were unchanged. Iso-octyl alcohol received a very good demand. Methanol demand was good from industrial outlets. Perchloroethylene was said to be in a steady market.

Acetic Acid—Producers related that they were very satisfied with the movement of glacial acid. Demand was much firmer than it had been last fall. There has been improvement, not only in demand from rayon, but, also a generally better textile picture. Prices were substantially more stable than they were for most of last year. Although all of the shading was not completely eradicated, it was now sporadic and much less likely to affect the overall situation, it was felt.

Total production of synthetic and natural acetic acid in November was 41,502,051 pounds (partly estimated), compared with 42,002,214 pounds turned out in October and 36,514,936 pounds produced in November, 1953, statistics from the Tariff Commission indicate. A breakdown of the totals shows that output of synthetic acid in November was 39,922,051 pounds (partly estimated), while the October figure was 40,286,214 pounds and output in November of the previous year was 34,776,936 pounds. Production of natural acid amounted to 1,580,000 pounds in November, 1,716,000 pounds in October and 1,738,000 pounds in November, 1953.

Acetone—There was no significant change in the market. Prices remained firm at previous postings. Most of the tankcar business has been done at 7½c., but some shading was still present, particularly for government contracts.

The volume of acetone moving into regular consumption channels has been relatively good. However, total production capacity is substantially larger than current consumer needs. Government use has done much to retain the balance in the market. But here too, the volume is not enough to prevent surpluses which exist today.

There were still some producers that were regularly moving what they were producing to their customers. But, there were a number of others that have extra material to sell.

Acrylates—Both methyl and ethyl acrylates were enjoying a sustained demand. Sales levels were about at the expected rate. Production was consistent with what was being sold. Price schedules were firm and unchanged.

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
130.53	130.53	130.43

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Alcohol—No changes were noted for ethanol. Production was moving out to fill orders at a good pace. The price was steady at former quotations. Trade sources said solvent demand in general was holding up quite well.

Butyl Acetate—Demand for this ester was good and holding to a steady pace. Producers were moving their production right along without any unusual delays. Prices held steady at former quotations.

Butyl Alcohol—No significant changes were noted in the market for normal alcohol. Producers were moving along as much material as was being made. Demand was considered quite satisfactory, with production moving to plasticizers, synthetic resins and lacquer outlets. Prices were firm and unaltered.

Production of n-butyl alcohol in November totaled 16,399,043 pounds, as against 19,742,449 pounds in October and 11,418,669 pounds in November of the previous year, according to figures from the Tariff Commission.

Dimethylformamide—This material continued to move at the same pace. There is a large captive use for the amide, but, there is also use in a number of synthetic resins. It is also a gas absorbent.

Price schedules have remained the same. No immediate prospects were seen for a change. Tankcar quotations were at 33c. per pound, while the range for drum prices was from 34c. to 39c. per pound for smaller quantities.

Ethanolamines—Producers indicated that the market for these amines was holding up surprisingly well. Demand has been quite good and well sustained. Producers were moving their output right along. Quotations were firm at previous listings.

Ethyl Acetate—There was no significant change in this market last week. Material moved in what was described as good volume, under a firm price position. The overall supply position was regarded as quite plentiful, and shipments were prompt.

Ethyl Chloride—There were no changes to report in this market. A steady call was received from the makers of tetraethyl lead. Producers related that the volume of sales for ethyl chloride does not fluctuate much from month-to-month. Requirements are held fairly constant all year round.

Inasmuch as the gasoline industry has been envolved in an octane rating race, consumers were not likely to lessen their requirements of tetraethyl lead. The total amount of lead additive that can be used is also limited. Thus demand for raw materials to produce the additive was not expected to show much change in either direction.

Ethylene Glycol—Demand has been a little slower in recent weeks due to the fact that most of the antifreeze contracts are filled. Producers indicated that the season had been a good one. Prices were firm at present levels. No revisions were immediately anticipated. Ample supplies were readily available to handle consumer requirements.

November output of ethylene glycol totaled 56,495,055 pounds, compared with 59,353,145 pounds in October and 44,932,277 pounds in November, 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Glycerine—There were no changes in this market. Demand for refined grades has held up very well. The total call has moved output out just as fast as it was made. Stocks were generally felt adequate to handle consumption. Crude glycerine was in short supply and remained at a firm price position.

Glycerine stocks at the end of November totaled 42,867,000 pounds, compared with 43,457,000 pounds at the end of October and 56,116,000 pounds at the end of November, 1953, according to statistics received from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc.

Production of crude, and synthetic on a crude basis, totaled 16,370,000 pounds in November, as against 16,467,000 pounds turned out in October and 17,020,000 pounds in November of the previous year. Cumulative output for the eleven months from January through November totaled

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

188,152,000 pounds compared with 196,544,000 pounds produced in the corresponding period of 1953.

Iso-octyl Alcohol—Demand was currently at a very good level. Producers were looking for sales to reach peak proportions. The call was coming from a wide range of consuming outlets. Aside from the competition with other octyl alcohols in the plasticizer market, there was good movement to aviation lubes and insecticides. The latter use receives some attention because the low volatility permits the insecticide to stay on the leaf. Isooctanol prices remained firm at former listings. Supplies were adequate to take care of immediate needs.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Producers indicated that demand had held up well. Some sources related that January sales added up to a good record for the month. Overall activity was in line with the sustained demand for ethyl alcohol.

A good call for isopropanol has come from acetone outlets and from general solvent demand. There was also a little movement to deicing needs. Prices held steady at previous quotations.

Methacrylic Acid—There were no changes in the market for the glacial acid. Demand was about the same. Movement was satisfactory. Prices were unchanged at 54½c. per pound in trucklots of drums on a works basis.

Methanol—Industrial call has held up very well. The antifreeze needs are over with, but suppliers indicated that they had a good season. Industrial outlets were expected to keep production moving in line with overall business needs.

Methanol prices were firm at previous listings. Adequate production was available to take care of consumers' requirements. Producers were moving just about what they were making.

Output of synthetic methanol in November amounted to 109,321,361 pounds, whereas October production totaled 101,721,205 pounds and November, 1953, output was 92,783,801 pounds, Tariff Commission figures relate.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Overall demand has held up very well. Some of the suppliers saw a slight letdown in December due to inventory cutting and were currently enjoying very excellent movement. It was expected that sales for these producers would equal the best month of last year. There were also some sources that enjoyed an exceptionally good demand in December and have indicated that January sales were good too.

Prices remained firm at previously established levels. No revisions were anticipated in the schedules. Buying interest from the automobile industry and lacquer accounts in general was quite good. There was ample production to take care of consumer requirements.

Methyl Methacrylate—It was indicated that a large volume of material was moving at a good pace to various consuming outlets. Sales were about at anticipated levels. Prices were firm without any change in the present structure. Adequate output was available to handle consumer needs.

Ethyl methacrylate continued to move along at the same price schedules ranging from 51½c. to 52c. per pound in carlot and less than trucklot quantities. The schedules for n-lauryl methacrylate held at 65½c. per pound in drums, carlots or trucklots.

Perchloroethylene—Fairly steady market conditions were maintained for this material. Demand from dry cleaning outlets was seasonally off, but, some production was moving to distributors. There was also a steady call for industrial solvent uses. The resultant demand produced a gradual slow growing market. Trade sources were looking for continued growth, but no spectacular changes were expected. Prices have been firm and supplies adequate.

Output of perchloroethylene in November amounted to 13,244,527 pounds, whereas production in October was 14,146,680 pounds and output in November, 1953, was 13,801,702 pounds, Tariff Commission statistics relate.

Ansbacher-Siegle President Acquires Two Companies

Norman Eisenstein, president of Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, Rosebank, N.Y., and of Federal Color Laboratories, Cincinnati, Ohio, has acquired the business conducted by A. Bamberger Corporation as well as that of its affiliate, American Molding Powder & Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y., it has been announced.

The following officers of both corporations have been elected: President, Mr. Eisenstein; executive vice-president, Gerald F. Bamberger; vice-president and sales manager, Herbert H. Goldmark; vice-president and plant manager, Matthew T. Staszak, and vice-president and sales manager of the vinyl department, Arthur L. Metzger.

Chase Appoints Al Passonno

Chase Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Al Passonno exclusive sales representative of its line of paint driers and fungicides in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida. Mr. Passonno will maintain offices at Box 623, Tampa, Fla., and in the Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga. He will carry warehouse stocks at the Start Terminal & Warehouse Corporation in Tampa.

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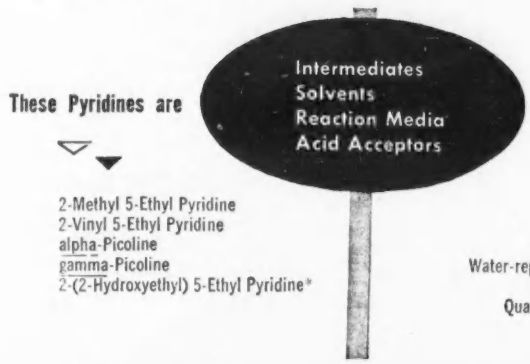

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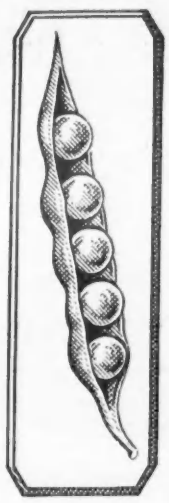

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Potash Trade Argues About Soviet Materials

—Continued from page 3

by five operating companies. Ninety percent of the production goes for fertilizer use.

He pointed out that in spite of rising costs of all kinds since 1940 the price of potash has actually decreased, due primarily to the tremendous expansion in production as a result of the war shutting off imports. Sales of potassium salts by the American producers amounting to 1,731,607 tons K2O in 1953 were valued at $60,000,000. Of this, 94 percent was in the form of muriate. About 40 percent of the output is sold along the East Coast over an area extending inland about 300 miles.

Competition Began in 1952-53.

Price competition from the East German potash was first felt in 1952-53, he said, when offerings were made on the Atlantic coast at around $30 a ton, compared with the domestic price of $38.64 a ton. If imports from East Germany are resumed at a rate equal to the 1950-52 average, he stated, which was about 71,000 tons K_2O per year, or 118,000 tons of product, it could mean a loss of sales to domestic producers of more than $2,500,000 and a loss of something like $2,000,000 in lost freight to the railroads, he said.

In his questioning of Mr. Speer and other domestic industry witnesses, Mr. Dilworth brought out that each of the companies has continued to report increased profits and rising sales. They stated, however, that this did not alter the case because this has been a period of continuous expansion in the use of potash by the farmers.

Industry Basically Healthy

A. Norman Into, vice-president of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, admitted that the domestic industry is basically healthy, but he did not know how long it could continue so in the face of the dumping threat. So long as the price of the imported material was within a few cents of the domestic price, it was never of much concern to the producers, he explained, but the differential has widened to the point where a few buyers can no longer ignore the imported product.

He said that the customers of IMC have been raising serious questions relative to the company's future price and intentions of meeting the price of the Communist produced product. He submitted an extensive report on conversations between the customers and IMC salesmen wherein the customers emphasized that they would have to give serious consideration to purchasing the East German material because of the wide price differential. The threat of a large tonnage of imports in 1953 failed to materialize, however, but he said this was due to the congressional hearings that year and the institution of the current investigation.

Mr. Dilworth brought out that while domestic production has been rising, imports of potash have declined steadily since 1952 and constitute but 5 percent of domestic production.

Willard R. Ashburn, counsel for Smith-Douglass Company, Inc., Norfolk, Va., and appearing on the side of the importers, drew an admission from Mr. Into that IMC had been a purchaser of East German potash because IMC is both a fertilizer mixer as well as a potash producer. Mr. Into vigorously denied, however, that IMC purchased the East German potash to use in its own fertilizer mix while selling the higher-priced domestic potash to its mixer customers. He said that the imports of East German potash were to meet contracts for potash which IMC had contracted for but was unable to fill from its domestic production.

F. O. Davis, of Potash Company of America, Washington, D. C., spoke of the growing storage problem confronting the industry which would be accented by increased imports displacing the market for the American product. He said that there is approximately two months supply on hand and his company is now experimenting with outside storage in order to reduce storage expenses. The mere fact that potash is offered at a price below fair value is injurious to the industry, he stated. He explained that the nature of the industry is such that prices must be uniform throughout the industry and as soon as one producer changes his price all others quickly follow suit.

Thomas W. Childs, of Southwest Potash Corporation, New York, a newcomer in the field, testified that his company got into operation in 1952 after being encouraged to do so by department of Agriculture officials because of the scarcity of potash supplies and lack of reserves. The company has been able to operate at only 85 percent of capacity during the past two years, however, and had the present low rate of return on investment been anticipated, he continued, the company would never have gone into operation. Eugene German, of Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, Houston, Tex., also testified briefly as to his company. Operations of the company also started in 1952.

Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. Opens Warehouse in Chicago

Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation, New York, has opened a warehouse in Chicago where stocks of all grades of "Triangle" brand copper sulfate and nickel sulfate will be available for truck pickup. This will be Phelp Dodge's third shipping point, the other two being El Paso, Tex., and Laurel Hill, Long Island, N. Y. The address of the new warehouse is 5310 West Sixty-sixth street, Chicago. The Chicago sales office of the company has been moved from 230 North Michigan boulevard to the new warehouse.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Aromatics were amply available for consuming demand and were in somewhat long supply. As yet, stocks had not become unmanageable. Toluol consumers were able to obtain their full requirements without difficulty. The easiness in this material was ascribed to the high rate of production, combined with comparatively low government requirements and export demand. One major producer reported cutting back its level of production in order to concentrate on making high octane gasoline, but expected to return on February 1 to full capacity production of toluol. Xylol was found to be moving quite well to a well sustained industrial demand. The market for partial aromatic solvents was marked by a good demand and entirely adequate production, which made for an easy supply situation. Most aliphatics maintained a steady and unchanged price picture and were in good supply.

For the first time since the fall of 1953, a number of producers of petroleum sulfonates found that orders were coming in at a rate heavy enough to produce a backlog. Production was reported to be very close to peak capacity. Prices were firm. White mineral oils displayed no special feature and moved about as well as expected. Some pick-up in interest for microcrystalline and paraffin waxes was noted in some directions, adding to the firmness in this section of the market. A fairly good export demand was also noted for waxes. Liquefied petroleum gases met a good demand for heating uses in most consuming areas. Suppliers were generally able to ship enough material to fill their customers' needs. Prices for propane and butane were expected to remain quite firm at present levels until demand began to taper off late in the spring.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 29, 1954
104.75	104.75	104.75	105.31

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—A number of factors combined to present an encouraging outlook for the benzol picture. Synthetic rubber makers have been moving their production very well and extended output levels to full capacity. Other users also experienced a good demand and were active in the market. Demand was thus seen as holding up very well during the quarter. Output, however, has been entirely adequate to cover all industrial needs, and no one seemed to be hard pressed for supplies. Prices were stable as recently altered. No further changes appeared in line for the immediate future.

Lacquer Diluent — Material has been moving out well to consumers. Requirements for industrial finishes have been very good, it was stated, and w re expected to continue at a high rate for the present quarter. The market was adequately supplied.

Partial Aromatics — The market displayed some weakness, due not so much to a lack of demand as to current large production. Industrial consumers have been fairly active in the market, and in some instances have been taking partial aromatics instead of full aromatics, because of the price difference. The current exceptionally high output of new model automobiles gave a boost to the level of consumption for finishes. Producers maintained prices without any change over the past week.

Toluol—Consumers were able to obtain the full amounts they required in a market that was described as very well supplied. The present easiness in the supply situation was attributed to the high rate of production, combined with comparatively low government requirements and export demand. One major producer reported that it had cut back its level of toluol production and concentrated on making high octane gasoline instead, in the recent past, but that commencing February 1, it would again run full steam on toluol production. The present high level of steel output meant that a large amount of toluol produced from coaltar was reaching the market.

Xylol—Manufacturers have found sales keeping up at a very satisfactory rate throughout the month. Although production has exceeded demand, there were no unmanageable surpluses, it was stated. The current high steel producing rate has added considerably to the available stocks of xylol, since at the current rate, the percentage of xylol yield is higher than at a lower rate. Producers stated that over the past weeks prices have exhibited a good deal of stability, a status that seemed to be carrying over to February.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Product was reported amply available in most consuming areas at prices that remained unchanged throughout the week. Because of seasonal needs, demand was higher than at almost any other time of the year. Producers, however, would not say yet whether this year's demand was in excess of last year's. Prices were expected to remain quite firm until well into the spring, when consuming demand would have fallen off. In the meantime, it appeared that the matter of building up stocks had been handled in such a way that acute shortages were being avoided.

Daily average production of natural gas liquids in November was 30,400,000 gallons, an increase of 1,300,000 gallons per day from October, according to Bureau of Mines figures. The production of liquefied gases at refineries increased 700,000 gallons per day to 4,100,000 gallons per day. Demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses rose 23 percent from October.

Stocks of liquefied gases at plants and terminals decreased 19,000,000 gallons in November. At the end of that month stocks of liquefied gases totaled 411,000,000 gallons, of which 272,000,000 gallons were stored underground, it was reported by the Bureau of Mines.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market appeared a good bit stronger than in the recent past, due to an added interest on the part of consumers. At the same time, no appreciable increase in production of waxes was reported, as most producers felt that their output had not increased. Prices were quite firm and were not expected to change in the immediate future. About the only comment most industry sources would make on the price situation was that no changes would be effected until at least the second quarter, and that whether there would be any change then was entirely undecided at this time.

Paraffin—A fairly good export demand has been encountered in the industry, and in some producer's opinions export demand was on the upgrade. Supplies of crude scale and refined grades were in close balance with demand. The entire market situation was described as a healthy one, with good cause observed for continuing at present levels.

Miscellaneous Materials

Petroleum Sulfonates — For the first time since the fall of 1953, a number of producers found that orders were coming in at a rate heavy enough to produce a backlog. The upswing in demand has been noted since the first of the year. Production was reported to be at or very near peak capacity by most in the industry. The price front was firm on all sides, and was not seen to be edging toward any changes. Unlike other materials in the petroleum market, sulfonates have not been marketed widely on a contract basis, and there is no particular time at which quotations could be expected to change.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 15 totaled 256,519,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 259,460,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,941,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 3,120,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 179,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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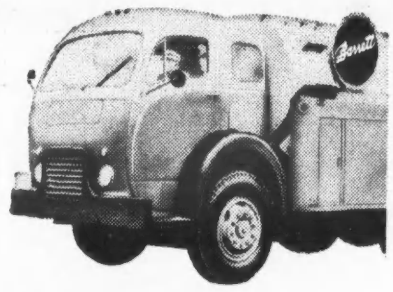

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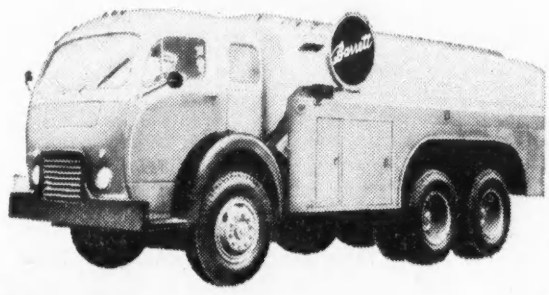

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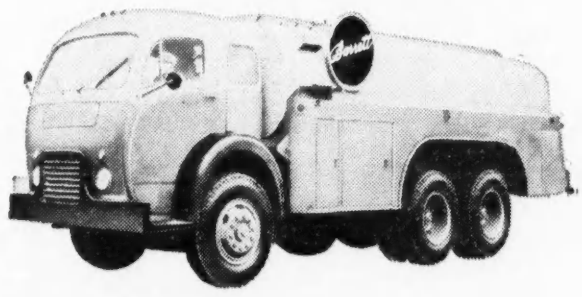

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Coal Chemicals

Price stability was once again a prominent feature of the coal chemicals market. Whatever revisions took place at the end of the year or immediately thereafter, have settled down to become a part of the overall structure. No immediate revisions were expected, either from products which did move then, or from related materials.

Demand, for the most part, was picking up. The tar acids were enjoying an especially good call. Total needs of meta-para fractions were beyond production capacity. These grades of cresols and cresylic acid, with high meta content, have been in tight supply. Natural phenol demand has built up a bit with the tar acid demand. Synthetic phenol has shown slight improvement, but total production ability of the industry was much larger.

Domestic crude naphthalene was getting a very good call from phthalic anhydride and other naphthalene derivatives. The phthalic requests have surged ahead of expected levels. Producers said they were meeting the call. But, the situation has been a little tight because consumers cut inventories prior to the end of the year and producers were not well stocked either.

The aromatics have been a bit on the soft side. Production of light oils was increased due to higher steel rates. Benzol was a little long, although several consumption outlets were showing signs of improvement. There was some extra toluol, but market prices managed to hold.

Intermediates were presently seeing good activity. Demand for dyestuff intermediates was good. Activity in textiles was responsible for a brighter picture for intermediates. A good volume of material was moving to the rubber industry. Many different chemicals were being affected by this call. There was some interest present for monochlorobenzene that wasn't around a few months ago. o-Dichlorobenzene enjoyed a little more demand and moved fairly well for some producers. Aniline activity was fairly good.

Steel production during the week ending January 30 was scheduled to be at 84.0 percent of capacity, or an index of 126.2, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,027,000 tons, compared with 2,008,000 tons turned out the prior week, 1,850,000 tons one month ago and 1,802,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Quotations were still at the 36c. level for most shipping points. Producers reported that they did not see any likelihood of an immediate change. Supplies have been long in recent months due to the high light oil production rates accompanying the pickup in steel operations.

At the same time output was increasing, demand was also expanding from a couple of different directions. Activity in the rubber industry has improved the outlook of benzol consumption there, which is a big piece of total consumption. Phenolic resins were showing a small degree of improvement. There was still room for more improvement for synthetic phenol, but sales were fairly good. Insecticides were boosting calls for benzol to take care of export needs of the government. Styrene not only moved well to synthetic rubber, but also enjoyed a little pickup for polystyrene plastics. All of these outlets added up to reasonably good benzol requirements, with sufficient potentiality for improvement to encourage some suppliers.

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 30, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	947,741
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	34,254,050
Benzol	gals.	3,276,474
Coaltar	gals.	15,028,457
Creosote oil	gals.	839,427
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,315,195
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	24,370
Toluol	gals.	644,364
Xylol	gals.	171,947

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 29, 1954
114.61	114.61	114.59	114.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Creosote—Demand was still slow for this material. Producers said that market activity was about what had been anticipated. A little more buying interest was looked for later as the weather warmed up. Maintenance operations on the part of railroads were expected to pickup as their financial status improved. But, there could also be some delay in a subsequent expansion in demand for creosote to treat cross-ties. The price structure of the market was expected to remain the same. Stocks were abundant, although not especially large.

Cresols—Tar acid demand has been exceptionally good. Producers were moving a good volume of meta-para fractions to resins and tricresyl phosphate. Total call for these grades has put the market in a tight supply position.

Production facilities have been running along at full capacity to keep up with demand. There was no additional output expected as steel operations increased because tar acid production has been running full right along, it was said. Some relatively insignificant increases in output could be seen due to expanded facilities. However, the total supply in the market won't be improved much, it was felt. A strong demand was scheduled to retain the tight supply position for cresols.

o- Cresol was not in such a scarce position as meta-para isomers. But, some sources have indicated that they have no real surplus of ortho. There were other makers, who related that they had stocks, but, not as much as in many past times.

Naphthalene — Producers related that demand from phthalic anhydride and other regular outlets for crude has been quite good. Consumption has been good enough to keep the production moving right out to fill incoming orders.

Domestic producers were encouraged by the volume of business currently being enjoyed. As far as importers were concerned there were mixed feelings as to the appraisals of the strength of domestic consumer interest in imported hot-pressed naphthalene. Some sources were inclined to feel that domestic supplies were not as acutely short as they were in December. Consequently, domestic demand for 78-degree imported material waned. Other members of the trade might agree that there was less tightness than there was in December; but, would add that there was not quite as much domestic material available as was first anticipated. This was indicated by the sustained demand for imported crude material.

Whichever the view of market tones, suppliers were generally agreed that the range of 5¾c. to 6c. per pound closely pegged the market for hot-pressed naphthalene. Although there were offers above that range, there was little moving at higher prices. The price was not weakening, however. Where there had been some material around before at 5½c., it was more likely to be sold close to 6c. now, it was said.

Phenol—Natural phenol was moving along fairly well to phenolic resins and adhesives. A relatively good volume of synthetic material was also being sold. Although phenol sales compare favorably with the past year, total consumption has not been up to levels of wartime needs. Further, there has been substantial plant expansion during the past year and overall capacity is well above current consumption requirements. This fact accents the tone of slowness for phenol—because capacity is not being used up. Prices have been firm at previous listings.

Pyridine—No basic change was seen in the market. Demand for refined pyridine was still slow. But, there have been some inquiries since the price reduction, sources indicated. This interest was taken as a hint that slightly more than 2-degree pyridine may be bought in coming months. It was too early to tell if the lower price was going to stimulate research and introduction of large volume new uses for the tar base.

Toluol — The price structure has remained unchanged for this aromatic. Overall demand needs were not up to production capacity. Defense needs and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

civilian buying have not been enough to keep all of the toluol being produced moving. Hence, most suppliers have built up a little surplus in recent months.

Part of the extra material available has been going into export channels. There has been some toluol moving to arsenals for nitration. And a number of trade sources felt that world relationships developing in Asia may bring on increased nitration requirements. Meanwhile, the steel operating rate was expanding and more light oils were being recovered. Competition has been no less keen with partial aromatics or other substituted materials.

Xylol—There was less concern among producers about this aromatic, principally because of the relatively small volume. There were some softer spots noted where a little extra material was reported. But, as a whole, the xylol market was reasonably balanced. Demand has been comparatively strong and the price was firm.

Intermediates

Aniline — Demand was well sustained for this intermediate. Producers sold a good volume of the oil and salt for rubber industry requirements and needs of dyestuff intermediates. Suppliers have increased production in line with expanding demand. Prices were firm and unaltered.

p-Anisidine—This material is a small volume item moving principally to dyestuff intermediate outlets. It was selling fairly well, as most dyestuff intermediates are currently.

Anthranilic Acid—Producers indicated that there was no significant change in the market. The acid was not moving too well, but is not one of the large volume items. No price changes were noted.

p-Chlorophenol—There was no change in the picture of this market. A substantial part of the activity for the material has been for government uses in smoke dyes. No changes were reported in price schedules. Supplies were adequate for consumption.

o-Dichlorobenzene—Some sources have been selling a good volume of ortho right along and others were beginning to note a little pickup as engine cleaner business was coming back slightly. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Monochlorobenzene — Overall demand for mono was still regarded as slow. However, there has been a slight pickup in interest due to greater needs for insecticides required by the government. General services administration is currently in the process of buying some 14,000,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable powder DDT. The contracts, coming at a time when domestic orders were slow due to seasonal influences, have stimulated activity.

Phthalic Anhydride—The present market was reported to be tight. Producers related that demand picked up since the first of the year. It was said that many consumers had cut inventories to virtually nothing at year-end. Consequently, when business opened up at the start of the new year there was a lot of rush buying to take care stepped up requirements. Although the market was seen as somewhat tight, many regarded the situation as a temporary flurry. Buying will probably settle down to a normal good pace, they said.

The pinch on naphthalene supplies at the end of the year did not help the situation. Nor does the current status of producers, without any real inventories to work from, supplying expanded needs of consumers who do not have stock either, help the situation. Producers added that they have been able to keep up with incoming calls even though it has been close. No changes were reported or expected in price schedules. The surge in demand was not felt to be related to an expectation of higher prices because of the crude naphthalene advances.

Tobias Acid—Suppliers were still moving a very good volume of acid to fill incoming orders. A major part of the call has been to take care of export requirements. Producers were presently able to keep up with the demand. No price revisions were anticipated.

Chemical Buyers Talk Tariffs

—*Continued from page 7*

such matters as quality, physical color, mesh and bulk, suitable packaging and reliability of the seller. Mr. Uhe suggested that foreign producers are, perhaps, better able to undercut the American market because of their lower raw materials costs and their cheap labor.

"For example," he said, one can readily see that many of the alkaloids can be more cheaply produced abroad from botanicals which are indigenous to the respective foreign sources because bringing crude drugs to the United States entails considerable additional freight and labor. From this angle, alkaloids or any other product derived from crude drugs or other imported material should perhaps be purchased abroad because the price situation makes this compelling."

Russian Coaltar Derivatives

Turning to coaltar derivatives, Mr. Uhe indicated that there are large chemical plants in the Russian zone of Germany and satellite countries which previously had an internal outlet, did their own manufacturing of intermediates and, in some cases, made finished products. Today, he said, all indications are that they either do not have enough business in finished goods or have lost their manufacturing know-how.

"This, he went on, "has resulted in a great deal of raw material being sold at fantastically low prices to European factories, usually on a barter basis. London merchants seem to be in the middle of these transactions. . . . Evidently these Iron-Curtain country producers don't seem to know what their costs are and sell at whatever price they can get. In addition, one must realize that the middleman also makes a profit because non-Iron-Curtain country buyers very rarely deal directly with the source of supply."

From this, he said, it is readily apparent that lower labor costs abroad are not by themselves the chief reason for some wide price gaps in certain chemicals.

Key Role of Purchasing Agent

The luncheon speaker, O. V. Tracy, president and director of Enjay Company, New York, declared that the purchasing agent today occupies an important role in the chemical management picture. He indicated, for example, that his company bought some $50,000,000 worth of chemicals in 1953—about a fourth of the firm's entire purchases.

He noted that there has been a trend toward hiring more P. A.'s with technical backgrounds. Among the many qualifications which a chemical buyer must have, Mr. Tracy said, "he must also have a good working knowledge of the many legal pitfalls that await the unwary." He cited, in this connection, the Robinson-Patman act, dealings with the Federal Trade Commission and the Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts.

As an example of how a chemical purchasing agent may help a firm because of specialized knowledge, Mr. Tracy recalled, "In the early days of our synthetic rubber developments, over six months time was saved . . . simply because our principal chemical buyer was in position to pinpoint the available source of butadiene, and through his close contacts with the sales staff of one of the large chemical companies persuade the top people to release to our development work the necessary quantities of this very vital raw material."

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Obituaries

Edward P. Loud

Edward P. Loud, retired general superintendent of the Atlantic branch of National Lead Company, New York, died January 24 in Metuchen, N. J. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Loud, who retired from the National Lead post in 1948, joined United Lead Company in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1905. He spent a part of his business career with that firm, which later became National Lead.

Harry E. Pfaltz, president of Harry E. Pfaltz, Inc., New York, died January 25 in that city. He was fifty-seven years old.

W. L. Rowlands, manager of the Washington, D. C., office of Continental Can Company, died January 15. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Rowlands joined the company in 1941 and had been its Washington representative for ten years.

Chemicals, Gums Purchases Funds Are Granted to Korea

The Foreign Operations Administration has alloted $675,000 for the purchase of various chemicals, gums and naval stores under the program of relief, rehabilitation and defense support in Korea.

The authorizations include $300,000 for purchase of caustic soda, $200,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, $126,000 for gum rosin and turpentine, and $49,000 for damar gum, copal gum and shellac. Purchases of the gum rosin and turpentine are restricted to the United States. Other purchases may be made on a world-wide basis.

Burrell Names Vice-Pres.

Lloyd V. Guild has been elected vice-president in charge of research and product development for Burrell Corporation, Pittsburgh. Mr. Guild has been with the firm since 1941 as research director.

DCAT Protests Moving

—*Continued from page 5*

particularly in Communist China, In Turkey, Lebanon, France, Italy as well as Mexico; and

"Whereas, Many international narcotic treaties are being ably administered by the United Nations in New York in a stupendous effort to halt the gigantic and diabolical smuggling activities into New York city and other points of entry; and

"Whereas, it is of vital importance to retain the narcotic division at the New York headquarters of the United Nations to maintain the closest possible cooperation with the United States, which is the chief victim in this vile traffic; and

"Whereas, the President of the United States has made known the gravity of the present situation by recently appointing a special interdepartmental committee to study the state, national, and international narcotic problem; now therefore be it resolved, that the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade vigorously protests the removal of the Narcotic Division of the United Nations from New York city to Geneva, Switzerland, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the United States delegate to the United Nations, to the members of the United States Senate, to the Mayor of the City of New York and to the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles."

Reichhold Emulsions Head

John G. Penniman has been named manager of the newly-created emulsion division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y. Reichhold said the new division is another step in its long range plans for research and development in the emulsion field in coordination with its British and European operations.

President's Aid Will Be Ex-Governor of Arizona

President Eisenhower last week announced the appointment of Howard Pyle, former Governor of Arizona, as administrative assistant. With Bryce Harlow, he will serve as one of the President's liaison representatives with the departments and agencies of the government.

The White House stated that Mr. Pyle will deal more particularly with the federal programs of the departments and agencies which affect the various states. This includes such matters as food and drug law enforcement. In addition, he will also serve as the President's representative in helping to coordinate programs between the federal and state governments.

Devoe Official Is Assuming Post With Merritt-Chapman

Earl L. Pangborn will join Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, New York, as a financial consultant following his retirement February 16 as executive vice-president, treasurer and a director of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York. Mr. Pangborn had been associated with Devoe & Raynolds for sixteen years. Previously, he had served as vice-president and controller of Commercial Solvents Corporation, and as a vice-president and director of Thermatomic Carbon Company and United States Tank Ship Corporation, and as president and director of Commercial Molasses Corporation, all affiliates of Commercial Solvents.

Hart Lab Hit by Fire; Warehouse Stocks Safe

Hart Products Corporation's laboratory in Jersey City, N. J., was badly damaged by fire late last week but the manufacturing section of the plant suffered only minor damage, the company reported. The firm expects to be back in production in a week and in the meantime is in a position to fill orders out of warehouse stocks.

Kefauver Sees Failure

—*Continued from page 4*

counsel of the senate anti-monopoly committee, of which Sen. Kefauver is a member.

Mr. Howrey, in a second address to an afternoon meeting concerned with mergers joined the Senator, however, in viewing the recent merger trend with alarm.

He said that until a study the commission authorized last October was completed evaluation of the post-Korean merger pattern must be speculative.

Current Wave Not Great

"My own personal speculation is that, taken by itself, and in terms of the relative share of the economy involved, the recent merger wave may not be quite as significant as the wave of the Nineteen Twenties and does not compare with the trust-forming era of 1887-1904," he said.

"This comparison in no way serves as a basis for looking upon the current wave with equanimity. On the contrary, the cumulative effect of the three merger movements, beginning before the turn of the century and continuing to date, is of grave concern to the commission. Both of the two earlier waves were regarded with considerable alarm by the public, an in turn by congress. The current wave has stimulated nearly as much activity in the press."

Commission Policy Defined

In his morning talk, Mr. Howery defined the policy of the commission under his administration the last two years as "in the direction of a rule of reason approach" to the decisional work. Defining his definition, he said it was to approach each case on its economic merits and not to apply "automatic rules of illegality."

Mr. Barnes said he thought the most important development of the last two years had been initiation of a policy of "pre-filing negotiation."

The consent decree entered in the Eastman Kodak Company case on December 21, under which the company promised to make available to others its patents and processes for developing color film, was the finest fruit of this policy, he said. It had avoided, he explained, long costly litigation.

The Eastman case was one of twenty-four disposed of by consent decree last year, Mr. Barnes said. He thought it was an excellent record.

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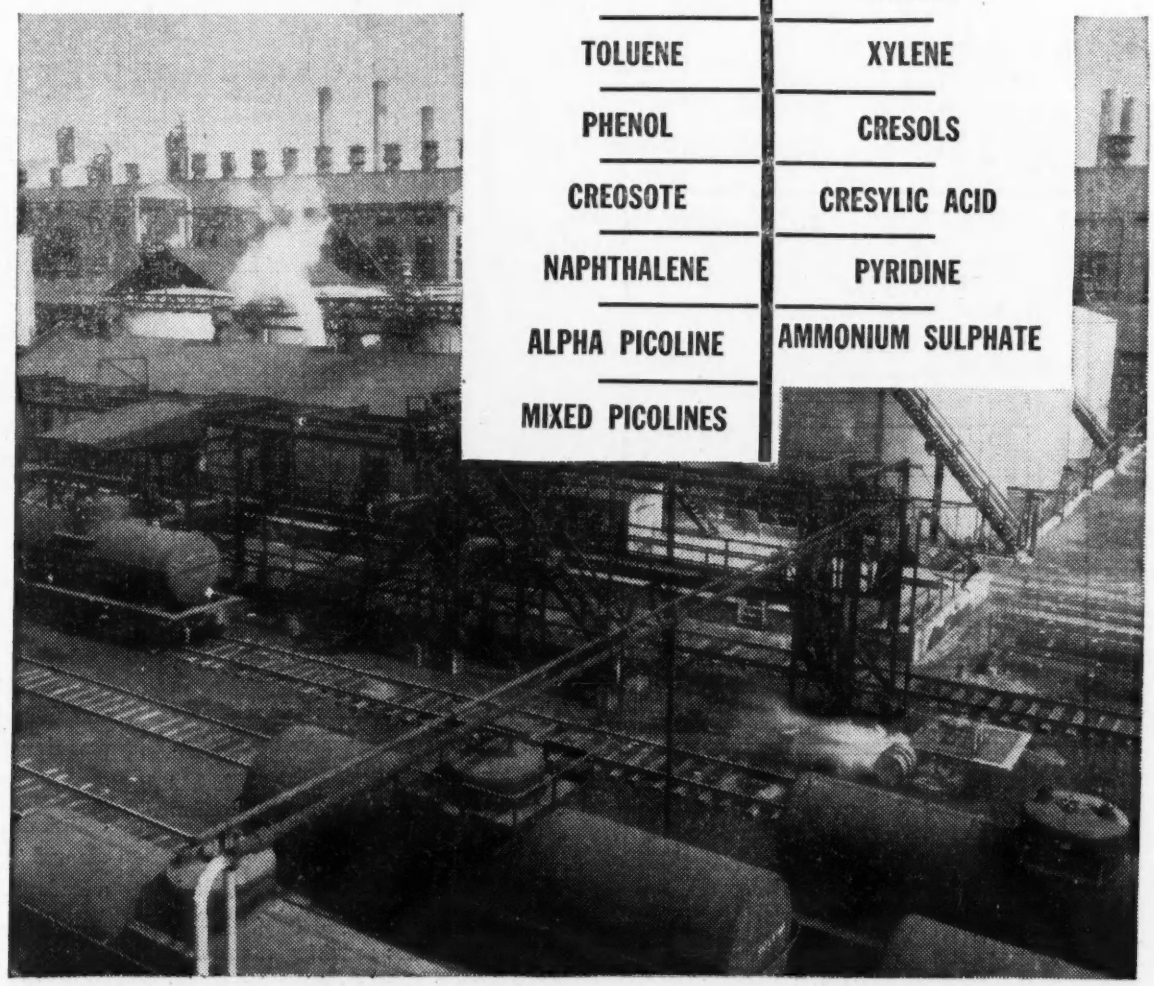

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

No price changes were reported in the drugs and fine chemicals market last week. The spot market in bulk antibiotics was reported to be on the weak side due to strong competition among producers. Although streptomycin and penicillin continue to lead the antibiotics parade in regard to amounts consumed, the emphasis upon other antibiotics, both specific and broad-spectrum, has affected demand to some degree, it was noted. Consequently there has been more intensive competition with the former price structure noted to have come down considerably. Prices were reportedly readily shaded, if necessary, in the struggle to garner sales.

While usage of penicillin in pharmaceutical channels has diminished somewhat, consumption in other applications continues to flourish. It is reported that virtually all broiler chickens are fed on penicillin fortified rations, a factor which contributes substantially to weight gain and increased resistance to disease.

Advanced research and application of penicillin in the treatment of plant diseases was said to be moving along at a rapid pace. This use could be a phenomenal outlet for penicillin if earlier results bear out as anticipated, it was said.

Aspirin continues to move at a good rate, according to producers queries, Consumption of aspirin usually hits a peak during the cold weather months since it is the least expensive and most widely used specific for the common cold. Supplies were apparently adequate to keep up with consumer requirements and prices were firm, following the price rise late last year.

Synthetic camphor was noted to be in generally fair demand. The price increase in synthetic camphor tablets resulted in the placement of substantial sized orders by consumers anxious to beat the price advance. Supplies have been adequate to meet inquiry and demand was expected to demonstrate a seasonal gain in the Spring when demand on the consumer level is intensified. Synthetic vitamins continued to move at fairly strong levels and supplies ample to meet inquiry.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was seasonally brisk according to trade sources. Consumption of aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) during the cold weather months is generally at the highest levels for the year since it is considered the first drug to be used at the onset of the common cold.

The slight price advance in this item late last year has not affected consumption to any noticeable extent, according to trade sources. Prices were expected to remain steady for at least the balance of this quarter and probably longer.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid during November of last year aggregated 973,641 pounds, compared to 1,249,628 pounds turned out in October, the United States Tariff Commission reports.

Antibiotics—Demand for antibiotics was generally reported to be at fair levels. The spot market has worked downward due to the pressure of competitive influences and penicillin was currently quoted at about 55c. per 1,000,000 units for bulk material. Streptomycin was quoted at 10c. per gram in bulk while dihydrostreptomycin was currently priced at 11c. to 12c. per gram.

Although there was increased emphasis in the past year placed upon broad spectrum antibiotics, penicillin and streptomycin continue to dominate the antibiotics field insofar as volume is concerned. The use of penicillin in animal nutrition and in the treatment of plant diseases was said to account for a sizable quantity of penicillin consumed.

The supply situation in penicillin and streptomycin was said to be more than ample for current consumer demand with the result that the market was somewhat depressed, pricewise. The Tariff Commission reported that production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) totaled 38,092,160,000,000 International units in November, compared to 40,410,506,000,000 International units produced in October, 1954.

Production of streptomycin during November last year, totaled 6,931,942 grams, compared to 6,894,616 grams in October while production of dihydrostreptomycin

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 29, 1954
67.17	67.17	67.17	72.01

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

amounted to 11,989,164 grams in November and 12,394,204 grams in October, 1954.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported to be moving at fair to good levels, depending upon producers queried. Supplies were ample for consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Imports were said to be a continuing source of annoyance to domestic producers by virtue of the lower prices at which they are offered. Domestic manufacturers of ascorbic acid cut their schedules rather sharply last year in an effort to drive foreign competition out of the market. This move was only partially successful, judging by reports of continued price shading in imported goods.

Consumption of ascorbic acid was expected to step up in the Spring when frozen food processors begin to anticipate increased production during the Summer and Fall harvest season. Production of ascorbic acid and salts in November last year was reported to have aggregated 174,193 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Camphor—Demand for synthetic camphor was reported to be moving at routine levels. The price increase in camphor tablets announced late last year resulted in a flurry of buying activity as consumers moved to anticipate requirements before the increase.

Trading volume during this month was somewhat strengthened by the additional buying last month, it was said. Supplies of synthetic camphor were reported to be adequate to meet current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. With natural camphor scarce and high priced and apparently destined to go higher due to the present situation in the Far East, there has been an increasing swing to synthetic camphor, production of which is not subject to vagaries in world affairs. Demand for camphor tablets was expected to increase seasonally in the Spring and prices should hold unchanged for the balance of this quarter.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for USP ethyl ether was reported to be at routine levels. Supplies were ample to meet consumer requirements and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of technical and USP grade ethyl ether combined, totaled 2,693,982 pounds in November compared to 1,516,440 pounds in October, 1954.

Molasses.—Demand was generally moderate to good with supplies of blackstrap adequate in the Gulf area, although there was an occasional report of slow demand. The market was a shade weaker at New Orleans with prices reported at 9¾c.-10c. per gallon, mostly 10c. Prices advanced slightly at Corpus Christi and Mobile and remained steady at other points in the Gulf area. Demand was moderate to good for adequate supplies at most East coast and West coast markets with prices steady.

Citrus molasses at Florida points continued in strong demand for limited to very limited supplies at steady prices. Best molasses prices were also steady at all points with the demand slow to moderate for adequate supplies. Hydrol molasses prices were slightly lower at Clinton, Iowa, and Chicago.

Niacin—Production of niacin and niacinamide last year totaled 197,723 pounds in November compared to 166,000 pounds in October, according to the Tariff Commission.

Demand for niacin was reported to be at steady levels, on the whole. A sizable amount of niacin goes into the baking trade where it is used to fortify bakery products, notably bread. The flour milling industry also uses a good deal of niacin in the fortification of cereal products.

Reserpine—Demand for reserpine was reported to be moving at steady levels. Supplies were apparently ample to cover consumer requirements. This drug, which is an alkaloidal extract of rauwolfia serpentina and other species of rauwolfia root, has only been in use for about 18

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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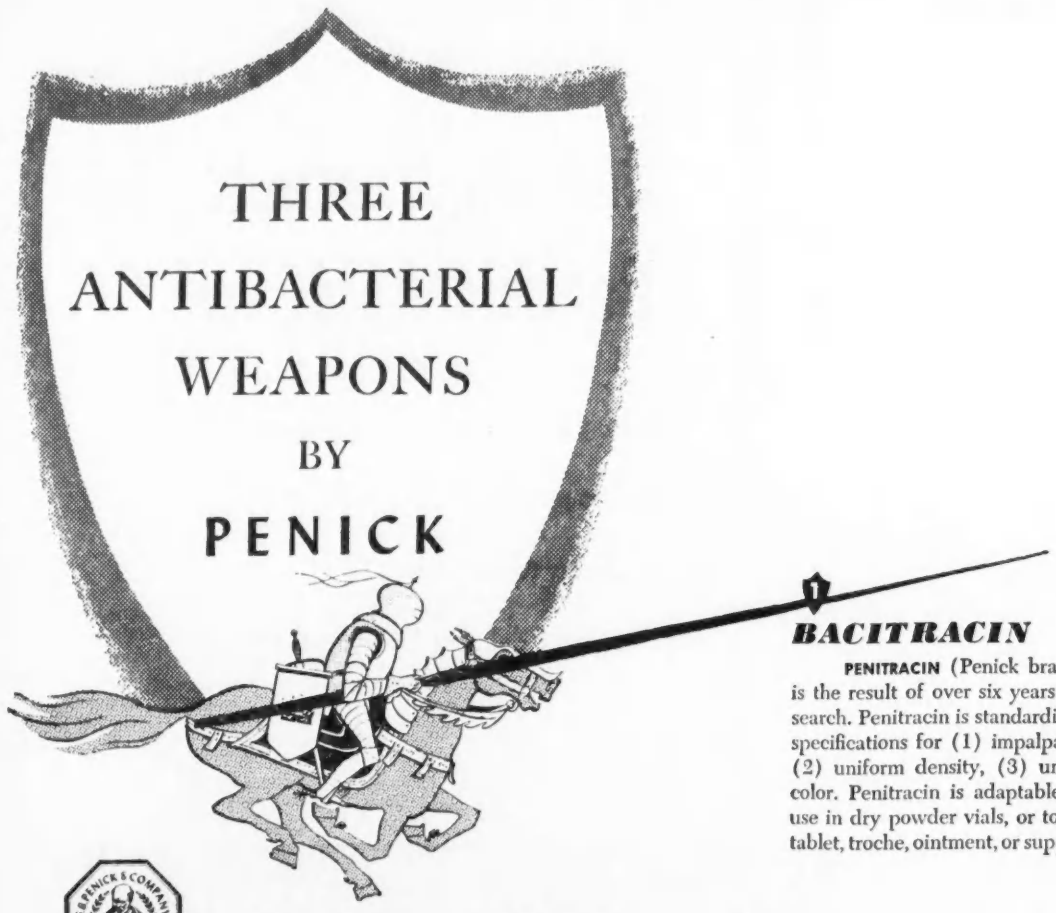

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months, yet its effects are so startling that its popularity has soared.

A new compound, called deserpine, similar in properties to reserpine, has been isolated, according to a report in the lay press. Its discovery was considered important since knowledge of its chemical structure may indicate the way to an ultimate synthesis of reserpine. The complete chemical structure of reserpine was said to be unknown.

Santonine—Spot price schedules were further reduced on santonine last week. The decline was made possible by further reduction in production costs. Current prices ranged from $61 to $65 per pound, according to quantity.

Thiamin—Demand for thiamin hydrochloride and mononitrate was reported to be at generally fair levels. The consumption of vitamins on the consumer level is generally stepped up during the cold weather months, it was observed. Low priced imported thiamin continues to undersell domestic production in some instances, it was said, although the drastic cutting of thiamin price schedules by domestic producers last year eliminated a good deal of formerly competitive factors in imported thiamin compounds.

The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of thiamin derivatives (B_1) totaled 24,216 pounds in November, 1954, compared to 32,011 pounds during October.

Botanicals

There were no reported price changes in the botanical drugs group last week. Trading activity was routine on the whole and supplies were adequate with the exception of several items discussed in the past.

Ipecac root continues very firm in price with supplies in a tight position. Europe has been buying heavily in the primary market and asking prices have advanced accordingly, it was said. The spot market was expected to continue strong for some time. Ergot was in ample supply with demand reported to be at fair levels. Papain was also unchanged. There was estimated to be a substantial quantity of papain of all strengths in dealers hands while consumer interest was about fair. Seasonal botanical items such as white pine and wild cherry barks were reportedly moving in good volume with supplies ample to accommodate consumer needs. Horehound herb and cocillana bark, which go into cold preparations, were in short supply, however. Shipments of the latter have been delayed considerably and contracts reneged upon by some shippers, according to trade sources. In pharmaceutical compounds made up of botanical drugs, compositions can sometimes be varied by the manufacturer to include higher percentages of readily available botanicals while cutting down on the use of those which are scarce and consequently, high priced. Witch hazel and elm barks were in adequate supply. The latter had been somewhat short in supply earlier this year but this situation has been largely alleviated although select grade remained somewhat scarce and high priced.

True montana arnica flowers continued in short supply last week. The price of this item has increased tremendously during the past year with quotations currently about quadruple "normal" price. Spanish saffron was very firm in face of a strong market at origin. Of the herbs, euphorbia pil, grindelia robusta and passion flower were in adequate supply with consumer demand at fair levels. Lobelia herb continues in tight supply with spot prices virtually nominal. The trade was anxious looking forward to the coming collection season, it was said.

Elm Bark—Demand for elm bark was reported to be routine. Supplies were ample for current requirements in all but the select grade. Prices have edged higher on spot and the current market was reported to range from 70c. to 75c. per pound.

Irish Moss—The current market on spot ranged from 30c. to 35c. per pound for the bleached material. Demand for this crude botanical was said to be steady. The well known emollient and demulcent properties of Irish moss have been given increased commercial significance due to processing methods which extract the essential ingredients contained in the moss. Thus

Mallinckrodt, Ltd.'s V. P.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Ltd., Montreal, has named Dr. Douglas S. Calder vice-president and general manager and has elected him to the board of directors. Dr. Calder will take over his post about June 1, succeeding Dudley Batchelor, who will return to a new position in the Mallinckrodt offices in St. Louis.

Irish moss extractives are refined for use in drugs, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. In the latter industry it ultimately goes into cough syrups and lotion preparations, it was noted.

Jalap Root—Demand for jalap root was reported to be at routine levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future. Prices ranged from 38c. to 55c. on the whole root and from 49c. to 66c. on the powder.

Mandrake Root — Mandrake root continues in short supply with no relief expected until later in the year when collection of the new crop gets under way. Twice last year the price of podophyllum resin was advanced substantially due to the scarcity and consequent high cost of mandrake root, the raw material used in the manufacture of podophyllin.

Pink Root—Supplies were ample for consumer inquiry and expected to remain adequate in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged at $3 to $3.25 per pound, in bales.

Pleurisy Root — The market was uneventful. Prices ranged from 45c, to 50c. per pound.

Senna Leaves—There were no new developments in this item last week. Current prices were 19c. for Alexandrian leaves, whole and half; 17c. on siftings; 16c. to 18c. on Tinnevelly #1; 13c.-15c., #2 and 11c.-13c. on #3 grade. Powdered material was quoted at 18c. and pods, at 14c. per pound.

Wahoo Root Bark—The spot market continued strong and unchanged. Prices were nominal in face of the extreme shortage of the root. The next crop will not be in until well into next year and the supply situation should continue to worsen, if anything, it was felt.

White Pine Bark — Demand was slow and supplies ample for consumer needs. Since most of the white pine bark used goes into cough and cold remedies, manufacturers of these preparations have bought most of their anticipated requirements for this year, it was said. Prices on spot were steady and ranged from 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Wild Cherry Bark — Demand for this botanical was about on par with that for white pine bark. It is used in cough remedies in addition to its use as a flavoring compound in the manufacture of confectionary.

Supplies were said to be adequate for current demand and were expected to continue in the immediate future.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange Re-Elects Miller President

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange at its annual meeting at the Down Town Club, Philadelphia, last week named Walter P. Miller president for the second consecutive year. Mr. Miller, who has been president of Walter P. Miller Company, Philadelphia paper box manufacturer, since 1935, is also president of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia.

Named vice-president and treasurer is Richard L. Durst, while J. Mervin Rosenberger is secretary of the organization. The group will hold its spring outing June 22 at the Cedarbrook Country Club. In a statement accompany the organization's ninety-fourth annual report, Mr. Miller viewed 1955 as a good year for business.

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KELGIN[1]	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, foods, adhesives, paper and textile sizing, ceramics
KELGIN F	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 80	7	Same as KELGIN
KELGIN LV	Low viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Films, coatings and emulsions
KELGIN XL	Extra low viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Films, coatings and suspensions
KELCOSOL[1]	High viscosity algin	Thru 60	7	Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, foods, dry compositions, latex paints and welding rods.
KELMAR[1]	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 150	7	Dental impression compositions

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

Kelco Alginate	Composition	Approx. Mesh Size	Approx. pH in Sol'n	General Field of Use
KELTEX[1]	High viscosity sodium alginate	Thru 20	7	Textile print pastes, water paints, adhesives, polishes, textile sizing, boiler compounds, wallboard coatings
KELSIZE[1]	Medium viscosity sodium alginate	Thru 40	9	Corrugated paperboard adhesives, paper and paperboard surface sizing compositions and coatings, rubber latex thickening
SUPERLOID[1]	High viscosity ammonium alginate	Thru 20	6	Bodying and creaming rubber products, water paints and ceramic bodies and coatings.

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Chemical Industry Favors Additives Pre-Testing

—Continued from page 5

need to resort to injunction proceedings to stop the sale of a new food substance.

"Virtually no manufacturer," he added, "would risk the sade of a proposed ingredient knowing that the Food and Drug Administration has expressed substantial dissatisfaction with the test or safety data. On the other hand, the right to a court determination would protect the supplier against arbitrary or overconservative decisions."

In his speech, Mr. Foster emphasized that the chemical industry, because of its long history of producing goods for human consumption, has strong motivation to follow the strictest policies of public interest and that the industry has for some time favored such steps as the mandatory pretesting of new food ingredients and advance submission to the FDA of information and test data.

Sees Shift in Food Problem

Taking a broad look at the food supply situation, he observed that the improving of our national diet, a subject of continuing interest to science, may soon be overshadowed by the urgent necessity of providing enough food to maintain these diets to a greater number of people from virtually the same number of producing acres.

This policy statement on food ingredient legislation is the first made by MCA and, according to the association, is the result of a number of years of cooperative work with representatives of other interested industries and government officials.

Improving Narcotic Law Enforcement

Harry J. Anslinger, US Commissioner of Narcotics, suggested that three major steps be taken by the states to improve narcotics law enforcement. He listed these steps as follows:—"(1) An appropriate definition of the term 'narcotic drugs,' (2) the establishment of state and local narcotic law enforcement squads specially charged with the duty of investigating, detecting and eliminating illicit narcotic trafficking within the state or city, as the case may be, and (3) compulsory commitment for drug addiction."

Commissioner Anslinger also noted that while the federal narcotic laws cover some sixteen new habit-forming analgesic drugs, the states have no comparable set-up for covering under their state narcotic laws "such potentially dangerous drugs." He said that the Bureau of Narcotics has been trying to get the states to make their narcotic laws conform to the federal statute.

The speaker also called attention to the fact that only six states have established state narcotic law enforcement agencies and that several of the larger cities have set up a special narcotic squad in the police department with what he termed "gratifying results in curbing the local illicit narcotic traffic."

New Jersey Law Cited

Mr. Anslinger cited the State of New Jersey's passage of a law which "declares any person who uses a narcotic drug for a purpose other than the treatment of sickness or injury as prescribed or administered by a person duly authorized by law to treat sick and injured human beings, as a disorderly person, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or both." He said that this law has made it possible to control narcotic traffic in New Jersey, and suggested that it might well be adopted by all states.

A call for more funds for the Food and Drug Administration was sounded by Bradshaw Mintener, assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Owing to illness, Mr. Mintener was unable to be present at the meeting, and his address was read for him.

"Beginning in the last year of the Truman administration," it was pointed out, "the house appropriations committee has cut, each year, the amount recommended in the President's budget for food and drug law enforcement. These cuts now total more than $500,000, or about 10 percent of the current budget of $5,100,000."

What Cuts in FDA Budget Mean

Arguing that the cuts in the FDA budget have had an immediate effect on the amount of work done to protect consumers, the speaker contended that the "present level of appropriations places a limitation on efforts to protect the nation's health, a much greater limitation on efforts to prevent contamination of the nation's food and drug supply with filth, and eliminates most planned programs to seek out violations which cheat the consumer, except as such violations are discovered in the course of other work."

George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, reviewed the legislative progress made in the food and drug field during 1954. He noted that the second session of the eighty-third congress passed four drug bills—"two that strengthened the law and two that would have weakened it had the President signed them." The two that became law—the Hale amendment, to remove non-controversial issues of food standards from the hearing room, and the Miller pesticides act—were said to simplify regulation-making procedures.

Mr. Larrick indicated that a recodification measure, which was vetoed by the President last year, was again in the making. He said that the FDA would support such a piece of legislation, if its purpose is solely simplification and unification and does not incorporate "substantive changes." The FDA chief declined comment on the several chemical additive measures now in the works until such time as the agency "has an opportunity to study the provisions of each bill in detail."

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Congress Gets Report on Rubber Plant Sales

—Continued from page 3

ernment inventory of the type such customers use, thus providing them with the opportunity of locating sources of rubber from private industry.

The $310,565,000 realized from the sales program includes $285,465,000 representing the contract sale prices of the twenty-four plants, plus $300,000 for miscellaneous equipment, plus $24,800,000 for the synthetic rubber inventories as of the transfer date.

The total sales price of $285,465,000 is an estimated figure because the sales contracts provide for the payment of a fixed sum plus an additional amount for the cost of net capital additions and the cost of inventory items, both as of the time of transfer. Because the latter two elements of sales price will not be definitely known until transfer time, the total realization can be presented only as an estimate, which the commission believes to be substantially accurate. Two unsold facilities and miscellaneous equipment will be in standby condition, in whole or in part. One unsold facility may still be leased.

Capacity Under Contract

Under contract are 689,600 long tons of GR-S capacity and 90,000 long tons of butyl capacity. Both are in excess of the statutory minima of 500,000 and 43,000 long tons, respectively.

The commission formulated a national security clause in the contract of sale for each producing facility. The clause assures the availability of each of those facilities or facilities of equivalent capacity, for the production of synthetic rubber or its component materials for a period of ten years from the date of transfer. All disposals have been approved by the Attorney General, in a letter of advice and findings incorporated in the report.

GR-S plant disposal has been aimed at two objectives. The first was the disposition of these copolymer plants so that they may effectively compete with each other, with no one company dominant in the field. Secondly, the market position of small businesses and non-purchasers of plants is safeguarded by the disposition of major plants to non-rubber fabricators and by requiring a commitment from each copolymer plant purchaser to make available for small businesses a specified portion of capacity.

Bids for Butyl Plants Explained

The commission received proposals for the two butyl plants only from subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company. Faced with the statutory necessity of selling at least one butyl plant, the commission contracted for the sale of both plants to subsidiaries of Standard, one sale, however, carrying a contractual commitment that the purchaser will, subject to stated condition, resell within three years to a non-affiliated company, should such purchaser interest develop. Butyl contracts contain commitments by the purchasers to make butyl rubber available to small businesses.

The total unrecovered cost of the synthetic rubber program to the American people is $272,918,800. This sum is composed primarily of wartime losses from rubber sales, losses on earlier plant disposals, other non-operating losses, and the net book value of the facilities. Contract sales prices (less current assets) represent the return to the people of 96.6 percent of their total unrecovered investment.

Plants recommended for sale by states, the purchasers and the prices paid for the facilities follow:—

California

The copolymer plant in Los Angeles, the petroleum butadiene plant in Torrance and the styrene plant in Los Angeles to the Shell Chemical Corporation for $30,000,000.

The petroleum butadiene plant in El Segundo to the Standard Oil Company of California for $1,500,000.

Connecticut

The copolymer plant in Naugatuck to the United States Rubber Company for $3,200,000.

The DDM (dodecyl mercaptan) chemical plant in Naugatuck to the United States Rubber Company for $60,000.

Kentucky

The copolymer plant in Louisville to the American Synthetic Rubber Corporation, which is owned by twenty-nine manufacturing companies having plants in twenty-one states for $2,340,000.

Louisiana

The copolymer plant in Baton Rouge to the Copolymer Corporation, which is owned by seven manufacturing companies, for $5,000,000.

The petroleum butadiene plant in Baton Rouge to the Copolymer Corporation for $5,000,000.

The butyl rubber plant in Baton Rouge to the Esso Standard Oil Company for $14,857,000.

The copolymer plant in Lake Charles to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company for $11,650,000.

The petroleum butadiene plant in Lake Charles to Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., owned equally by Cities Service Company and Continental Oil Company, for $16,000,000.

Ohio

A copolymer plant in Akron to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company for $2,250,000.

A copolymer plant in Akron to the Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corporation, a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, for $2,075,000.

Pennsylvania

The alcohol butadiene plant in Kobuta to Koppers Company for $2,000,000.

Texas

The petroleum butadiene plant in Baytown to the Humble Oil & Refining Company for $8,886,000.

The butyl rubber plant in Baytown to the Humble Oil & Refining Company for $17,500,000.

The copolymer plant in Borger to the Phillips Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the Phillips Petroleum Company, for $4,525,000.

The petroleum butadiene plant in Borger to the Phillips Chemical Company for $19,100,000.

The copolymer plant in Houston to the Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corporation, a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, for $11,889,000.

The petroleum butadiene plant in Houston to the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation for $24,187,000.

A copolymer plant in Port Neches to the Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., owned equally by the B. F. Goodrich Company and the Gulf Oil Corporation for $13,000,000.

A copolymer plant in Port Neches to the Texas-U. S. Chemical Company, owned equally by The Texas Company and the United States Rubber Company, for $11,700,000.

The petroleum butadiene plant in Port Neches to the Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., and the Texas-U. S. Chemical Company for undivided half interests for $53,000,000.

Transmitted with the commission's report is a supplementary volume which contains the full text of all proposals received, basic forms of contracts of sale, and appendices of all contracts signed.

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ALLYL-1-METHYLBUTYL DIETHYL MALONATE
n-BUTYL DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-1-METHYBUTYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-1-METHYLPROPYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-PHENYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
1-METHYLBUTYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
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NEW INTERMEDIATES
α-ACETYL-α-TOLUNITRILE (α-Phenylacetoacetonitrile)
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CHRYSANTHEMUM-MONOCARBOXYLIC ACID ETHYL ESTER
2,5-DIMETHYL HEXADIENE-1,5
2,5-DIMETHYL HEXADIENE-2,4
ETHYL-α-ALLYLACETOACETATE (Ethyl-2-Acetyl-4-Pentenoate)
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AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—40 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—25 cs, Glasgow
PERSULFATE—20 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
ANGELICA ROOT—14 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Antwerp
ANILINE DYES—6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
35 cms, Rotterdam
5 cans, Rotterdam
1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
2 cs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
ANISE SEED—83 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Vera Cruz
ANNATTO SEED—84 bgs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Guayaquil
ANTIMONY—50 kgs, Watson Geoch, Liverpool
REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARGOLS—673 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
550 bgs, Venice
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,434 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
ASCORBIC ACID—4 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
BARIUM CHLORIDE—50 bgs, Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—30 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Puerto Plata
60 bgs, A C Toepfer, Casablanca
27 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
46 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
60 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
44 bgs, Santiago
125 bgs, Tampico
77 bgs, Havana
57 bgs, H H Pike, Havana
BLANC FIXE—300 bgs, C J Osborn, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
CALCIUM LACTATE—25 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
CANAGA OIL—2 dms, Givaudan Delawanna Inc, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, J H Forbes, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, A Grenowitz, Rotterdam
825 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
[illegible], Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Tuticorin
20 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tuticorin
CARNAUBA WAX—241 bgs, Brazil Brokerage Corp, Salvador
CASEIN—700 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Buenos Aires
2,300 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Buenos Aires
5,400 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,100 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
4,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
560 bgs, Melbourne
CASSIA—35 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
275 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—18,610 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
1,260 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
CETYL ALCOHOL—180 cs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
CHINA CLAY—140 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—360 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
160 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
50 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
65 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, East Asiatic Co, Keelung
104 dms, Garriques Stewart & Davies, Keelung
7 dms, Pacific Trading Co, Keelung
CLAY—600 bgs, Continental Ore Corp, Bremen
COALTAR DYES—8 dms, Rotterdam
6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
8 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
7 cks, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—350 tons Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
350 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
385 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—75 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
11 dms, Oxford Chemical Corp, Reykjavik
161 dms, T B Smith, Reykjavik
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—135 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
13 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
55 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
178 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
CORIANDER OIL—5 cs, Sutton Mercantile Co, Rotterdam
SEED—455 bgs, Karl H Ladnes & E Balint, Rijeka
303 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
177 bgs, Berns & Koopstein, Rijeka
474 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rijeka
569 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Rijeka
351 bgs, J Raphael & Son, Rijeka
455 bgs, Wm E Martin, Rijeka
COTTON LINTERS—205 bls, New England Waste Co, Santos
3,127 bls, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—685 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, United Paste & Glue Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN PENICILLIN—10 dms, Bristol Lab, Antwerp
DINITROBENZOL CHLORIDE—1 kg, Matheson Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—400 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Bremen
900 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
50 cks, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Rotterdam
FENUGREEK SEED—200 bgs, Wm E Martin, Casablanca
100 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—112,274 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
116,764 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
65,203 bbls, American Oil Co, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
495,749 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
111,997 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Aruba
131,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
123,206 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Curacao
64,521 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
104,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
GELATIN—101 bbls, Riches-Nelson, Antwerp
32 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
80 bgs, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
60 bgs, Antwerp
GLUE, PEARL—332 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—533 bdls, H Remis, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—299 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
170 tons, Manila
GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID — 9 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucile Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
750 bgs, C Pettinos, Hong Kong
GUAIACWOOD OIL—67 cs, Schimmel & Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—10,051 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
400 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
HEMPSEED—333 bgs, L N White & Co, Antwerp
HOOFMEAL—4 dms, Button Corp of America, Liverpool
HOOF, HORNMEAL—558 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
2,037 bgs, Ossa Products Corp, Rosario
HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE — 30 cs, Dyson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
INDIGO—12 dms, Rotterdam
10 cans, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—40 kgs, National City Bank, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bdls, Wessel Duval & Co, Barranquilla
IRON BLUE—103 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CARBONYL—59 dms, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp
JUNIPER BERRIES—500 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Split
KOLA NUTS—70 bgs, John Holt & Co, Accra
LACTOSE—1,000 bgs, E R Squibb & Co, Rotterdam
700 kgs, Nestle Co, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—110 bls, Izmir
LIVER MEAL—551 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires
1,020 bgs, Buenos Aires
POWDER—50 cs, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEANS — 250 cs, Levy & Levis Co, Larnaca
200 cs, S B Penick & Co, Larnaca
MACE—22 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
7 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
7 cs, Fuerst Bros, Rotterdam
7 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
MAGNESITE—4,020 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MANGROVE BARK—1,105 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
MENTHOL—4 cs, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
MERCURY—55 cks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Trieste
200 btls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
150 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
MONTAN WAX—46 bgs, G S Ziegler & Co, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—2,200 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—740 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Visakhapatnam
2,500 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Visakhapatnam
1,703 bgs, River Plate Corp, Visakhapatnam
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
55 dms, Hamburg
SULFATE—200 bgs, J H Bauminger, Bremen
40 cks, Hanover Bank, Bremen
o-NITROTOLUENE—215 dms, Naugatac Chemicals, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—219 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Tandjong Priok
209 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Tandjong Priok
16 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—60 dms, International Expediters, Piraeus
20 dms, Keller Food Co, Marseille
150 dms, Marseille
25 dms, Barcelona
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—124 bgs, Brazil Brokerage Corp, Salvador
PALM OIL—399 tons, Canadian Packers Ltd, Matadi
404 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
KERNEL OIL—260 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—95 hf chts, Getz Bros, Colombo
56 hf chts, Ideal Trading Co, Colombo
11 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
24 cs, Colombo
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rijeka
100 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Rijeka
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rijeka
100 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
300 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
760 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
PECTIN—24 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
80 bgs, J Berlage & Co, Alleppey
640 bgs, A C Israel, Alleppey
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alleppey
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Alleppey
240 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
120 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
40 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
30 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
160 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
288 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
16 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
49 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Alleppey
40 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
RED—200 bgs, Van Loon & Co, Iskenderun
1,600 bgs, Iskenderun
WHITE—24 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
PETITGRAIN OIL—33 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—114,545 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tuxpan
70,290 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
101,721 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Las Piedras
115,031 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
155,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
165,000 bbls, British American Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
185,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO—10 bgs, American Impex Corp, Aruba
POLLACKLIVER OIL—45 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYISOBUTYLENE—40 dms, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—2,000 bgs, Naples
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—55 bgs, Rotterdam
SILICATE—3,110 bgs, Tungsten & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—5,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Aarhus
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—2 cs, Chemical Insecticide Corp, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—541 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
3,080 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,220 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
518 bgs, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—660 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
RED IRON OXIDE—600 bgs, F L Kraemer, Bremen
RICE STARCH—400 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
RUTIN—3 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
17 bgs, K B Rosen, Sydney
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Dubrovnik
700 bls, Dubrovnik
186 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
OIL—2 bbls, Split
3 bbls, Magnus Mabee & Reynark, Dubrovnik
SAGO FLOUR—566 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—40 dms, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—51 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Madras
14 cs, Lo Curio & Funk, Madras
18 cs, Givaudan Corp, Madras
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Madras
3 cs, Roubechez Inc, Madras
9 cs, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Madras
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
1,730 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
560 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
450 bgs, Calcutta
1,120 bgs, Bangkok
SERPENTINA ROOT—119 bgs, V Krishnassamy Pillai, Singapore
20 bgs, Calcutta
110 bgs, Lagos
SESAME SEED—240 bgs, Alexandria
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Taub Hummel & Schnall, Yokohama
5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Bangkok
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
BLEACHED—30 dms, C H Timm, Liverpool
SIENNA—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
SILICON MANGANESE—998 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Yokohama
SOD OIL—50 bbls, G E Byford, Antwerp
SODIUM ALGINATE—5 dms, International Expediters, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
STARCH—360 bgs, Rotterdam
STEATITE—1,400 bgs, M Kirchberger, Madras
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TALC—17,120 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,800 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
1,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
444 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
600 bgs, Wah Chong Corp, Bangkok
4,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba
1,250 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba
5,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARTAR—498 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Bordeaux
TETRAMETHYL THIOUREA — 2 dms, Heemsoth-Kerner, Liverpool
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—5 cs, Nepera Intern. Corp, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—125 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—277 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
310 dms, Hanover Bank, Venice
500 dms, Venice
TUNG OIL—569 tons, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 cks, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
1,320 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
UMBER—300 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Larnaca
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Papeete
14 cs, National City Bank, Papeete
25 cs, First National Boston, Papeete
VITAMIN B—17 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
VITAMIN C—50 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WAX—160 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WHITING—10,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
400 bgs, J H Schroder, Venice
1,600 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—54 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
38 cs, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
44 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Fremantle
WAX—40 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
ZIRCONIUM CARBONATE—84 bbls, Melberk Inc, Liverpool

Baltimore

MYROBALANS—420 bgs, J S Young, Visakhapatnam
NIGER SEED—272 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Visakhapatnam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—854 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba

Boston

BONE—886 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Montevideo
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Musolino Lo Conte Co, Piraeus
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—700 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, First National Boston, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,867 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—600 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Liverpool
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
5,600 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
EARTH COLORS—3,834 bgs, Bremen
MOLASSES—1,650 tons, National Molasses Co, Manzanillo
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—200 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
BONE—60 tons, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Buenos Aires
MEAL—10,589 bgs, Ossa Products, Rosario
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
COTTON LINTERS—530 bls, First National Boston, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—3,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
FLUORSPAR—3,967 tons, A H Miller, Aviles
FUEL OIL—106,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
IRON OXIDE—3,532 bgs, Malaga
MAGNESITE—250 tons, First National Cincinnati, Split
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, J E Fox Co, Gdynia
997 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Gdynia
4,093 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Chase National Bank, Sfax
PALMKERNEL OIL—196 tons, Fels Co, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Keer Maurer, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—370,444 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
205,641 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
183,477 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
245,183 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
303,513 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
192,174 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
102,927 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
370,873 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
118,561 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
257,440 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POTATO STARCH—2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Copenhagen
SILICON MANGANESE—1,008 bgs, Miles Far East Corp, Yokohama
SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE—500 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
UREA—6,000 bgs, Glasgow
VANILLA BEANS—56 cs, Casablanca
WHITING—3,480 tons, National Bank Phila, London

San Francisco

ANTIMONY REGULUS—8 dms, J H Bauminger, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—97 tons, A M Goldstein, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
226 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—683 bls, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL CAKE—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Medina
500 tons, American Trust Co, Medina
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Ozamis
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tagloban
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tagloban
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaquete
1,800 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
550 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Jose Panganiban
600 tons, American Trust Co, Jose Panganiban
750 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Jose Panganiban
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CORIANDER SEED—136 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Trieste
COTTON LINTERS—50 bls, Lastreto Phillips, El Salvador
CUMIN SEED—88 bgs, General Foreign Sales Corp, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—224 bgs, Spence Sales Co, London
40 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
53 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—20 tons, Wessel Duval & Co, Huacho
89 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Chimbote
139 tons, Callao
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—100 bgs, E S Browning Co, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, J Weinstein, Marseille
50 bgs, W L Wilner, Marseille
10 bgs, Milo Coffee Co, Barcelona
PEATMOSS—650 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
510 bls, Fragar & Hansen, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kobe
288 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SPERM OIL—100 dms, Glasgow
UREA—300 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
40,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
SYNTHETIC—3,600 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow

Bids Wanted

Benzalkonium chloride, solution, 13,440 bots., inv. 374-B, Feb. 10, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn 1, N. Y.

Caustic soda, 50,000 gals., inv. 174, Feb. 15, Contracting Officer, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Di-octyl Phthalate, 3,300 lbs., inv. 174-115, Feb. 4, Supply Officer, Navy Dept., 174, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Herbicide, 900 gals., inv. 7720, Feb. 7, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 8, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver, Colo.

Lead salicylate, 8,000 lbs., inv. 174-114, Feb. 4, Supply Officer, 174, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Paint, 1,700 gals. latex base, interior, flat paint, inv. 3G-56353, Feb. 4. 760 gals. interior gloss enamel, inv. 3G-56351-R, Feb. 4, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.; 900 gals. interior, semi-gloss enamel, 1,141 gals. exterior, ready mixed paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-573, Feb. 17, 11,635 gals. various colors, various types paint, 200 gals. water resistant spar varnish, 11,000 lbs. alkyd resin solution, type I, 850 gals. light gray enamel, 10,006 gals. water resistant spar varnish, inv. 383-498, Feb. 18, 17,464 gals. synthetic enamel, inv. 383-587, Feb. 21, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.

Trisodium phosphate, 40,500 lbs., inv. NY-3I-59658, Feb. 11, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Tall Oil Expansion Seen Major Development

—*Continued from page 7*

the over-capacity in fat-splitting disclosed by our own survey.

"1. Arizona Chemical has announced that it intends to double its tall oil processing throughout. They will then consume some 6,000 tons of crude tall oil a month, although their capacity for low-rosin fatty acids has not been released.

"2. Newport Industries has brought in a plant this year with a 3,000-ton-per-month throughput. A tall oil fatty acid containing approximately 1 percent rosin is being produced. Here again no announcement has been made as to the volume of this material—but potentially it could go as high as 40 percent of their output.

"3. West Virginia Pulp & Paper is currently producing refined tall oil at Covington, Ky., but is not producing any below 25 percent rosin acids. However, a new plant at Charleston, S. C., will put them in the low-rosin acid field with fractionation capacity measured in hundreds of tons per month.

Crosby Chemicals Project Cited

"4. Crosby Chemicals, Inc., of Picayune, Miss., a development of the Crosby Naval Stores and rosin interests, has announced a plant for the production of an extremely low-rosin fatty acid from tall oil. This is presumed to come into production during the month of March. No specific information as to its capacity has been announced but it is known to be a plant of some magnitude. This operation is also said to involve a long-term contract with a paper container firm furnishing the crude.

"5. About a month ago, announcement was made that Hercules Powder planned erection of a multi-million-dollar plant for the processing of tall oil, and the manufacture of purified fatty acids and rosins. This will be located at Franklin, Va., and will be operative early in 1956. A throughput of about 1,000 tons a month for the main refinery was announced. No figures as to fractionation were given, but this is said to be important in the long-range plan.

"6. Current producers of tall oil fatty acids with 10 percent or less rosin, include, in addition to Arizona Chemical, our own members—Armour Chemical Division and General Mills. John E. Schulze & Son, Inc., of Chicago, have offered this material, as have K. A. Steel Chemicals, Inc. A well-known fat processor may also convert a plant for this purpose. This means that a year from now we shall have at least ten companies operating in this area.

Data Difficult to Obtain

"It is difficult to obtain any significant data on the end-use breakdown of fractionated tall oil fatty acids as distinct from the refined tall oil as such. The census figures for 1953 show a total of over 25,000,000 pounds going into the paint industry in 1953, but according to a survey of the American Paint Journal, this is probably greatly under-estimated. The Department of Agriculture estimated 47,000,000 pounds in 1953 for paints, varnishes and resins, but of course this is not all low-rosin material.

"One industry estimate suggests about 30,000,000 pounds last year, with a 1955 capacity of about 90,000,000 pounds annually for low rosin fatty acids, assuming no Hercules production until 1956," Mr. Pattison said.

"The new census bureau report form for fats and oils (M-17A) put into effect January 1, 1955, provides a separate classification for low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 15 percent or less), as distinct from refined tall oil. This should begin to give a guide as to the rate of increase in the production of these materials.

"It was proposed at one time that collection of production figures be included in our own division census, but the number of reporting firms was then too small. If census bureau figures prove unsatisfactory, perhaps this idea can again be advanced.

"In conclusion, I believe it is important that we do not close our eyes to genuine technical advances, but explore the particular good qualities of each of the source materials, and needless to say, their limitations as well. We know that traditional patterns of origin are less important than wanted limits of composition. Fatty acids tailored with the buyers' needs in mind have never failed to find an expanding market," Mr. Pattison pointed out.

French Require Study

Dr. Tom E. Doak, of Longstreet-Abbott & Co., St. Louis, Mo., told the group that "the fatty acids industry needs to take a particularly close look at both domestic and world trade in fats and oils this year, because the world is changing. The US is currently exporting about 45 percent of its tallow production. Tallow stocks are at the lowest point in three and one-half years—1,000 tanks less than a year ago and 3,000 tanks under the peak reached two years ago. And tallow prices are more than twice as high as they were eighteen months ago. This is a changing world.

Mr. Doak pointed out that "1955 is a year of change in the outlook for fats and oils in this country and throughout the world—a year when the balance of supply and demand for fats and oils swings from surplus back to equilibrium, or perhaps even over to the side of scarcity.

"As I said before, this is a big change from eighteen months ago when tallow was selling at less than half today's prices, the Commodity Credit Corporation was assuming title to one-half the US cottonseed oil crop under price support operations, and a mountain of butter was piling up.

"But now world fats and oils consumption is high and growing even more rapidly than the world's population is increasing. The rising tides of nationalism in Russia, India, China, and many other countries find governments striving to improve the fat diets of their peoples to promote internal political harmony—the growing industrialization of these same countries means increasing demands for individual fats—and the rising incomes and standards of living in Europe's booming economies undoubtedly mean higher consumption of soaps or synthetic detergents. That's the demand side—consumption is increasing radically," Mr. Doak said.

"On the supply side of the picture for most of 1955, the world is looking both at lower production and at lower stocks. The olive crop has been cut deeply, and many other fats and oils crops are a little smaller because of poor European and South American growing weather. Russia has been a big taker of fats and oils, and weather there was poor again this year. Even more important than the cut in production is the fact that a year ago the world was drawing against governmental stocks—European stocks that were built up for strategic reasons back in 1950-51, and Commodity Credit Corporations stocks of linseed oil and cottonseed oil that had accumulated in this country as a result of price support operations. Now Great Britain and other European countries have liquidated their stocks and the end is in sight for CCC oils in this country. Only butter still remains untouched," the speaker stated.

Eight research scientists shared the 1954 glycerine research awards for achievement. The association makes these awards annually in recognition of new and independent research contributing to knowledge and use of glycerine.

First award of an honor plaque and $1,000 honorarium goes to Prof. Robert K. Summerbell, of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Dr. James R. Stephens, of the American Cyanamid Company research laboratories at Stamford, Conn., for their proof of the structure and configuration of a number of well-known derivatives of glycerine and some new related chemical compounds.

Two teams of chemists share the second award of honor certificate and $300 stipend for establishing independently the biological asymmetry of glycerine. Dr. Robert W. Swick and Akira Nakao formed one team carrying out research at the Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill. The other team was composed of Drs. Harland G. Wood and Per Schambye, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. G. Popjak, National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London.

A new, simple method of transfusing thawed red blood cell-glycerine mixtures directly into the veins was granted third award of honor certificate and $200 stipend. This development was the work of Dr. Henry A. Sloviter of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine.

Election of Officers

The association elected E. W. Wilson, vice-president of Armour & Co., Chicago, as its president for 1955. Mr. Wilson succeeds Charles S. Campbell, president of J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn., who served as president during 1954.

The new vice-president for the midwest is A. W. Schubert, of Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. A. K. Forthman, vice-president of Los Angeles Soap Company, Los Angeles, was re-elected vice-president for the far west. E. B. Osborn, president of Economics Laboratory, Inc., New York, was elected vice-president for the east.

The new members of the board of directors are:—W. S. Jessop, president of U.S. Sanitary Specialties Corporation, Chicago; R. H. Young, of Davis-Young Soap Company, Dayton, Ohio; L. T. Howells, of Beach Soap Company, Los Angeles; and J. E. Kircher, of Continental Oil Company, Houston, Tex.

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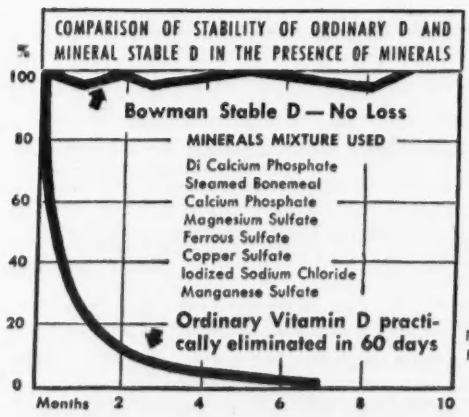

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The situation in the Far East with Formosa in imminent danger of assault by the forces of Red China, had repercussions in the essential oils trade last week. Citronella oil, which has been in short supply for almost a year, was noted to have advanced sharply following news of military action in the Tachen Islands area off the coast of China. Prices were up 25 cents per pound as of presstime. Most of the large holders were fully conscious of what was happening but a few of the smaller dealers failed to move up their prices to the general market. Thus, there were some small lots of citronella oil at below the market minimum but these were expected to be snapped up quickly.

There were a number of firmer spots in the essential oils market last week. West Indian bay oil was noted to have strengthened substantially while ginger oil was strong in view of the high costs of ginger root and the probability that this situation would continue high for some time.

Oil of camphor was still in tight supply and the outlook for any improvement was very dim. Prices were higher on spot as the market reflected advanced prices from origin and the fact that a good deal of the oil produced is being consumed locally. Lemongrass oil was holding at firm levels and consumers were generally adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

The seeds and spices market showed a bit more activity last week. Black pepper prices were reported to have advanced 4 cents by late in the week. Cables from India indicated more willingness on the part of shippers to sell for prompt delivery rather than to discount future positions. In fact, according to trade reports, there were instances in which March shipment prices were higher than prompt shipment quotations.

Mexican anise seed was advanced sharply last week in face of reports of a short crop there. Batavia cassias firmed in all grades, probably impelled to some degree by the possibility of war in the Pacific. Jamaica ginger was up 1 cent, while pimento and poppy seed was lower.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, #2 and 3, 1c. per lb.
Oil, citronella, Formosa, 25c. per lb.
Java, 25c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar, 4c. per lb.
White, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Mexican, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 29, 1954
136.01	136.03	138.78	145.22

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Bay—West Indian bay oil has advanced, it was noted. The spot market ranged from $1.85 to $2.25 per pound for the 50-55 percent grade.

Bergamot—The spot market continued weak last week. The current market continued weak last week. The current market ranged from $10.50 to $13 per pound although the lower quotations were reported to be shaded in some instances.

Bois de Rose—The spot market held unchanged and quite firm in face of steady consumer inquiry. Prices ranged from $4.50 to $6 per pound. Supplies were not excessive, it was noted.

Camphor—The spot market was very firm on camphor oil. White oil of camphor was higher at 38c. to 50c. per pound while yellow camphor oil was quoted at 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Caraway—The spot market was steady and unchanged last week. The rising cost of caraway seed over the past year has been reflected in increases in the oil. The current market ranged from $3.75 to $5 per pound.

Citronella—The spot market literally went wild last week as reports that Formosa might be invaded drove essential oils originating in that area to new high. Formosan citronella oil has been consistently tight in supply and consequently high priced since last year. By press time the spot market had advanced 25c. over preceding week's levels. There were some dealers offering citronella oil at $1.85 per pound while others were higher. Unless the military situation improves, the market was expected to continue its rise.

Late reports from Formosa have indicated that the production costs there have risen to the equivalent of $1.83 per pound, C & F, New York. Since 1951-53 while the international price of citronella oil had a drastic price drop, many fields growing this grass were idle. Last year's production was thus reduced to 7,000 drums (2,800,000 pounds) as compared to 12,000 drums (4,800,000 pounds) of the year before last. In spite of the fact that last year's international price had gradually gone up, the newly added fields were not enough to compensate those already deteriorated. These new additions on one side were restricted by farming fields and on the other hand the owners were scared of the past losses and became very cautious. Therefore it was expected that this year's production will continue to decline without any possibility of increase. Furthermore, new production will not be effected until June. Although there is some production during the first six months, the quantity is negligible.

Estimation of total production this year was difficult because such factors as market price, weather conditions, etc., cannot be foretold. On the assumption that weather conditions are favorable and market prices maintained at present level the 1955 crop was expected to be about the same as last year, that is, around 9,000 drums (3,600,000 pounds).

Ginger—The spot market was very firm last week in view of the scarcity and high prices on ginger root.

Lavender Flower—The spot market was firm last week although consumer interest has eased from formerly high levels. The current prices ranged from $3.55 to $4.60 per pound on 30-32 percent ester oil while 38-40 percent ester ranged from $9.50 to $13.20 per pound and 40-42 percent ester $10 to $16.50.

Lemon—The market in Italy was noted to have declined substantially in view of the situation in domestic lemon oil. Italian lemon oil prices ranged from $4.85 to $9.80 while domestic oil was quoted at $4.50 to $6.15 per pound. Demand for lemon oil was generally dull although it was expected to pick up seasonally with the approach of spring.

Lemongrass—The spot market was not observed to rise despite the worsening situation in the Far East. It appeared that consumers were fairly well stocked on this item and have adopted a wait-and-see attitude with regard to the market.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Mexican anise seed was advanced sharply last week. The current price was 35c. per pound, an increase of 5c. over previous levels. Spanish anise seed was advanced 1c. to 39c. per pound.

Cassia — Prices advanced ½c. on all grades of Batavias last week. The current market held at 17c. for Batavia cuttings; 18c. for shortstick, cracked and 19c. for longstick. Spot reserves continued to decline. Shipment prices were firm, it was said.

Clove—Spot prices were somewhat easier. The current market was around 53c. per pound for both Madagascar and Zanzibar clove.

Ginger—There continues to be a lack of offerings from origin. The spot market was firm and in some instances higher. Jamaica No. 2 grade was up 1c. at 37c. to 40c. while No. 3 grade was offered at 36c. to 37c., also a 1c. increase. Nigerian split was steady at 27c.-28c.

Nutmeg—The arrival sof sizable shipments of West India grades temporarily eased the spot supply picture. However the general scarcity of East Indias was seen as an indication that West Indian grades will strengthen in time. The current market was at 44c. for East Indian nutmegs with West Indias at 33c.

Pepper—Black, Malbar pepper strengthened perceptibly last week, advancing 4c. per pound, to 48c. As prices advanced, there was little interest shown to sell future deliveries at any sizable discount under spot levels. Singapore was generally high on both Sarawak and Lampong, and India advanced in line with the market here. Most cables from India indicated that sellers would rather move spot holdings than discount future positions. In fact, in many instances March shipment prices were higher than prompt shipments.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

his is an unusual situation but has resulted from the fact that the crop is now oving in volume. Exporters, who are illing to sell, prefer to move their goods mediately rather than hold them and cur expenses.

In order for spot levels to advance a mbination of diversified consuming interest plus the echo of gun fire around ormosa was needed. Actually the more portant of these two elements was the ope of the domestic demand. Once the yers for nearby pepper hesitated, however, the market lost some of its firmness d retreated in a fractional way. It ould appear that as long as there are mfortable reserves, spot and afloat, ere can not be any sharp rise. On the her hand, the price is low enough that y further decline will be gradual beuse holders abroad are not rushing to uidate their stocks.

Pimento—The spot market eased slightin face of lessened consumer interest t the market was expected to contiue rong well into this year. Jamaica mento was off 1c. on spot and stood at c. while Mexican pimento was down 3c., 78c.-80c. per pound.

The fact that shippers are having difulty meeting January commitments otlighted the general scarcity of this m. Local holders are willing to take offits on small quantities at competitive vels but all holders look for higher levs later in the year. The stocks of Mexin Allspice are small and will have little fect on this upward trend.

Poppy Seed—The spot market was reorted to be somewhat easier. Despite e fact that there has been a short crop Europe, stiffening consumer resistance s resulted in what was expected to prove be a temporary decline. Dutch poppy ed was down 1c. and was offered at ½c.-31c. on spot. Polish seed was also 1c. and was listed at 30c. while Turkish ed held its own at 26c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—The market was unanged last week. Continuing the market tlook for 1955 as discussed in the previs issue, production of vanilla was expectto be somewhat higher than preceding ars with the Indian Ocean area contributg 300 to 350 tons of an estimated world oduction of 650-700 tons. Mexico was pected to yield about 100-125 tons of red beans in 1955, which includes both e vanilla carryover from beans cured rlier this year and those beans cured in 55 from the 1954 crop. Tahiti should oduce about 100 tons of cured beans hile other miscellaneous areas including adaloupe and the Dominican Republic ay yield up to 50 tons. The high prices ing paid for vanilla have spurred its proction in most producing areas, it was ted.

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Shea Picks Sutliffe, Wyatt To Head Chemicals Sales

Shea Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has named J. B. Sutliffe and W. Newell Wyatt to head industrial chemicals sales in the east and midwest, respectively.

Mr. Sutliffe had been with General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, for seventeen years. Until he joined Shea, he was executive assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales in New York City. Previously, he was manager of the San Francisco and Houston, Tex., sales offices.

Mr. Wyatt, whose territorial assignment includes the midwest and southern industrial areas, will headquarter at the firm's sodium phosphate plant at Jeffersonville, Ind. Prior to joining Shea he was sales manager for Theobald Industries, Kearney, N. J. Mr. Wyatt's experience includes twenty years with Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, as Chicago district manager and, later, as New York divisional manager.

Shea completed its Jeffersonville sodium phosphate unit in September. In 1953, it built what it claims to be the nation's largest elemental phosphorus plant in Columbia, Tenn. This firm also makes dicalcium phosphate for animal feeds and phosphoric acid for industrial and agricultural applications at these plants and at Adams, Mass.

Percy C. Magnus Predicts Excellent Business in 1955

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, predicted that excellent business would be done by his firm this year. Mr. Magnus made his optimistic forecast at MM&R's twenty-fourth national sales conference, held recently at the Sheraton-Astor hotel in New York.

The conviction that 1955 will see MM&R achieve its greatest sales peak was further voiced by vice-presidents Joseph B. Magnus, Robert B. Magnus, George H. McGlynn and other company officers and executives, including Arthur H. Downey, chairman, and Bernard Jeffs, co-chairman of the convention.

Guest speakers included Charles Reed of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., who discussed "Modern Flavors for Modern Medicines"; Jerry Frotte, general sales manager, Propel Chemicals, Inc., and Thomas D. Johnson, jr., aerosol sales manager, "Kinetic" chemicals division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., both of whom discussed the place of MM&R in the aerosol market.

Antibiotic Drug Regulation Changes Are Announced

Several amendments to regulations relating to tests and methods of assay and the certification of antibiotic drugs were published in the *Federal Register* January 21 by the Food and Drug Administration. The amendments were to parts 141a and 141c relating to tests and methods of assay for penicillin and chlortetracycline, and to parts 146a, 146c and 146e relating to certification of penicillin products, chlortetracycline products and bacitracin products.

Additional amendments to these same parts of the regulations as well as to part 146d relating to certification of chloramphenicol drugs were published in the *Federal Register* January 26.

Oil, Gas Lands Offered In Colorado and Wyoming

The Bureau of Land Management last week announced the offering of approximately 492 acres of federal lands in Colorado and Wyoming for oil and gas leasing.

The Colorado lands consist of 480 acres located within the known geologic structure of Bell Rock Field in Moffat County. Bids for the leasing of these lands will be opened at 1 p.m., EST, February 16.

The Wyoming lands consist of 11.62 acres located in the known geologic structure of Frannie Field and lie within the canal right-of-way of the Deaver irrigation district. Bids will be opened at 1 p.m., EST, February 23. This is a reoffer of lands previously offered but withdrawn because of an error in description.

Butter Bids Not Acceptable

The Department of Agriculture announced January 26 that the offers submitted earlier in the week for purchase of Commodity Credit Corporation butter for export under a USDA announcement of January 12 were unacceptable because prices offered appeared to be out of line with world prices.

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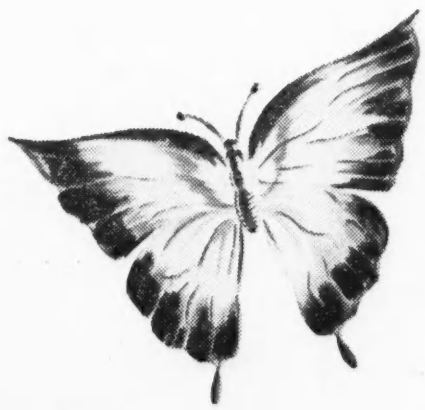
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Gallons	Pounds	
17.3	143	Neville LX-685, 70% Solution
20	162	Bodied Linseed Oil (Z-5 visc.)
18.6	119	Mineral Spirits
	1.33	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
56	425.33	

Method of Preparation: Blend together with good agitation.

COOK

Gallons	Pounds	
	100	Neville LX-685,135
10	78	China Wood Oil
15.	116	Alkali Refined Linseed Oil
40	255	Mineral Spirits
	1.6	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
	2.4	24% Lead Naphthenate
	0.4	6% Manganese Naphthenate
74	553.4	

Method of Preparation: Body combined oils at 585°F., check with LX-685, 135 Resin, reduce, and add driers.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Dry colors were moving in fair volume which was felt likely to pick up next month after inventories laid in during December in anticipation of the January first price rise, are somewhat depleted. A firm price pattern on chemical dry colors characterized the market, and there were no further changes expected for the months immediately ahead.

The iron oxide pigments, both natural and pure, were moving in good volume. Prices previously established were holding steady. Demand from the cement, television, and paint industries added up to a buying interest that was higher than it had been in past years. The development of latex paint business volume to its present high level was an important factor in demand because of the alkali resistant characteristics of earth colors and synthetic oxides and hydrates.

Inert and extender pigments were in good call, particularly for such items as mica and magnesium silicate in certain mesh fineness grades. Calcium carbonate moved well. Prices in general were firm and unchanged.

The alkyd resin business was characterized by abundant supply, large volume business, but competitively priced to a point where despite the large volume, profit margins were quite narrow. Other synthetic resins moved well for use in oleoresinous finishes, and the demand from the floor tile industry for hydrocarbon resins, polystyrenes, and vinyl resins was quite strong.

The plasticizer business was described as good in so far as demand and physical volume output was concerned, but competition was keen and had driven prices down on the phthalates to a point where profit margins narrowed to a hair-line.

Prime Pigments

Brown, Iron Oxide — Synthetic oxide was unchanged from the carlot price of 13¾c. per pound which has long been in effect. Demand was steady at good volume, and supplies were regarded as adequate.

Brown, Metallic—Demand for this pigment was well sustained at a high level for the manufacture of primer-surfacer type finishes for such industries as the automotive field. Use of this long established natural pigment in surfacer work has not suffered from synthetic competition, as has been the case in certain end-uses where color is more important. Prices were unchanged.

Cadmium Reds—The heavy demand for selemium by the electronics industry kept this raw material for cadmium colors quite tight. The result was that cadmium reds particularly of the dark shades, were on the short side. Orders were accordingly delayed on some shades by about a month in delivery. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Chrome Greens—A stable price picture characterized this market, following the new year advances which went into effect January first. Producers and buyers did not look for any further change for the balance of this quarter, and perhaps beyond. Supplies were adequate to meet the steady demand.

Iron Blues—The new first of the year price schedules held firm, and no further changes were expected in the immediate future. Supplies were said to be quite adequate to take care of the well sustained demand that characterized the present market. Good business volume was expected to continue in the months ahead.

Iron Yellows—Pure synthetic iron oxide pigments, such as the various shades of iron hydrate, were in quite good demand from the various consuming industries. Call from paint manufacturers, the television industry, and other outlets was well sustained. Increased post-war end use developments make the volume of this type of pigments quite substantial. Prices were unchanged.

Siennas—Burnt and raw sienna pigments were firm in price last week, following the ½ cent advance effective at the new year. Ample supply, steady demand, and a firm price structure were expected to characterize the market for the months immediately ahead.

Umbers—There were no further indications of price movements in burnt and raw umbers, following the change effected January first at which time quotations were advanced ½ cent per pound. A stable price pattern was expected for the balance of the quarter. Demand was said to be fairly good, particularly for use in furniture coatings.

Zinc Oxide—The various zinc oxide pigments were holding quite steady price wise, and moving in good volume. There was some question of doubt expressed in certain quarters as to whether or not zinc pigments would move up should any mine upward adjustment be made in metal because of the difference between the price of Canadian and United States material.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 29, 1954
97.11	97.11	97.08	94.68

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Fillers and Inerts

Calcium Carbonate—Supplies were just about in balance with demand, according to industry sources. Consumers found that at times obtaining shipments of carlot size required a couple of weeks advance notice. For smaller lots, however, shipments could be obtained on shorter notice. Obtaining tankcar amounts of a certain grade could at times be held up if producers were in the process of making a different grade, it was stated. The extra fine grade might not be available in tankcars, for example, if the producer were making the medium grade at the time.

Synthetic Resins

The following production information showing production for October and November, 1954, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	*October	*November
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	9.054.225	8.630.90
Adhesive resins	1.182.777	944.90
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	1.993.906	2.015.7
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	9.599.485	10.219.9
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2.613.177	2.491.0
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	6.763.759	6.922.1
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	48.969.787	46.532.0
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	20.067.047	19.930.7
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials	5.318.482	5.927.1
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	714.738	1.670.6
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other material	398.992	495.7
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified ester gums, etc.:—		
Esterified with glycerol	1.405.434	881.5
Esterified with other alcohols	1.747.374	1.846.7
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	1.632.078	1.548.7
Modification with maleic and fumaric acids	2.515.963	2.701.2
All other modifications	2.400.806	3.284.2
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer, resins	19.141.121	18.670.3
Miscellaneous synthetic-plastic and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	724.234	255.2

*Partially estimated.

Natural Resins

Gums—Competition from foreign buyers in primary markets, was sufficient to maintain a firm and well held price structure on the copals. No weakening of the present market strength could be foreseen in the weeks immediately ahead.

Shellac—Prices held firmly to recently established levels as a result of a strong price position maintained at Calcutta. Meanwhile, demand by American consuming industries was well sustained at fairly high levels, and was expected to so continue.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers—The big volume phthalates moved from abundant supplies with

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

prompt shipment to consuming industries. Price patterns were generally regarded as firm in most quarters, primarily because they have been competitively priced so close to raw material cost that there is hardly any profit margin left. Despite this fact, there were rumors of occasional shading on certain deals. However, where this occurred, it was felt that the factors involved hinged upon inventory unloading or perhaps quality differences.

The sebacates, not being quite so competitive as the phthalates, maintained a firmer price pattern, moved in good volume, and represented a somewhat healthier market.

Phosphates were firm and unchanged in a market characterized by active buying interest, and a period of stability was expected in the months ahead.

Miscellaneous

Asphalt—Shipments of roofing asphalt during November came to 5,108,237 sales squares, as compared with sales of 6,088,442 during October and 41,126,337 sales squares in November, 1953, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Shipments of asphalt for sidings amounted to 125,447 sales squares, according to the same source. This compares with shipments of 143,629 sales squares during the previous month, and 138,193 sales squares in November, 1953.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 21	Mon. Jan. 24	Tues. Jan. 25	Wed. Jan. 26	Thur. Jan. 27
Drums—					
E	...	...	...	...	$8.05
K	...	...	...	$8.20	8.43
M	$8.08	...	$8.10	...	8.20
N	8.10	...	...	8.10	...
WG	8.285§	...	8.36§	...	8.18§
WW	...	...	8.40§	8.40	8.75
Bags—					
K	...	...	8.00	...	
M	...	...	8.00	...	7.97

Tankcars (for week ended January 21)—
K $7.81§, M $7.84, N $8.05.

Sales, USDA

300*	...	540*	240*	541*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $9.10, N $9.15, WG $9.20, WW $9.35

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5565	...	...	.5575	...
Sales	8.000*	...	...	6.000*	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Gallons. §Average price.

Chemical Foreign Trade Showed Drop in November

United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products declined during November from the level for October because a reduction in exports more than offset a small increase in imports, according to preliminary figures for the month released last week by the Bureau of Census. The agency estimated exports of chemicals and related products at $86,200,000 for November, a reduction of $7,000,000 below October. The decline was general and not attributable to any particular group of chemicals, it was stated. Imports increased from $16,800,000 in October to $17,600,000 in November.

Exports of all merchandise decreased from $1,263,500,000 in October to $1,241,700,000 in November or to a level only slightly below the November, 1953, total of $1,247,000,000. Imports climbed from $763,300,000 to $838,900,000, but were still $10,900,000 below the November, 1953, total.

During the first eleven months of the year, general exports totaled $13,760,400,000 or 5 percent below the comparable 1953 eleven months' total of $14,417,600,000. The totals include military shipments of $2,157,500,000 for 1954 and $3,296,000,000 for 1953. General imports during the first eleven months of 1954 were valued at $9,264,400,000, compared with $9,966,800,000 over the same period of 1953.

Canadian Resins Appoints

Kenneth B. Mathewson, formerly manager of the industrial products division of Canadian Resins & Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal, Que., has been appointed to the newly created post of assistant to the vice-president.

P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

foresee any marked increase over present employment figures. Some, of course, tie employment to production figures in direct ratio. Others are quick to admit that a stiffening of competition would cause them to search out ways of eliminating indirect and unnecessary labor costs. In some areas, skilled stenographic and clerical help is reported in short supply. Help hired for the Christmas rush seems to have been well absorbed and no significant unemployment is reported anywhere.

Buying Policy

Conservatism continues to be generally observed in developing buying policy. Ninety-three percent of the reporting purchasing agents are operating on a hand-to-mouth to sixty days policy. In almost all cases commitments are being limited to the minimum lead time required to assure delivery to meet requirement schedules—and often the supplier who has the least lead time consistent with reliability is awarded the contract.

Specific Commodity Changes

A proportionately high number of items were reported up this month. Aluminum and rubber tires led the list, with many and widespread reports of price increases in these items.

On the up side were rubber and rubber tires, stainless steel, aluminum, brass mill products, ball bearings, fuel oil, cutting tools, scrap iron, cotton goods, nickel, molybdenum, cement, sulfite paper, mercury, typewriters and business machines, copper, metal office furniture, fatty acids and sodium sulfate. Down were electric motors, benzol and tin. Hard to get are copper, nickel, cold rolled and galvanized sheets, aluminum and selenium.

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SPECIFICATIONS: (Resublimed). COLOR, white; SUBLIMATION min. 99% granular or lump, 98½% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE, none; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.01% (Sublimed). COLOR, light yellow to gray; SUBLIMATION min. 98% granular or lump, 97.5% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE max. 1.0%; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.05%.
PARTICLE SIZE: (Resublimed and Sublimed). POWDER—20 mesh; GRANULAR—4 + 20 mesh; LUMP—1 + 4 mesh—also special mesh sizes may be had to order.

Other OHIO-APEX CHEMICALS
Diallyl Phthalate (Monomer) — Diallyl Phthalate (Prepolymer)
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Phosphorus Oxychloride — Phosphorus Trichloride

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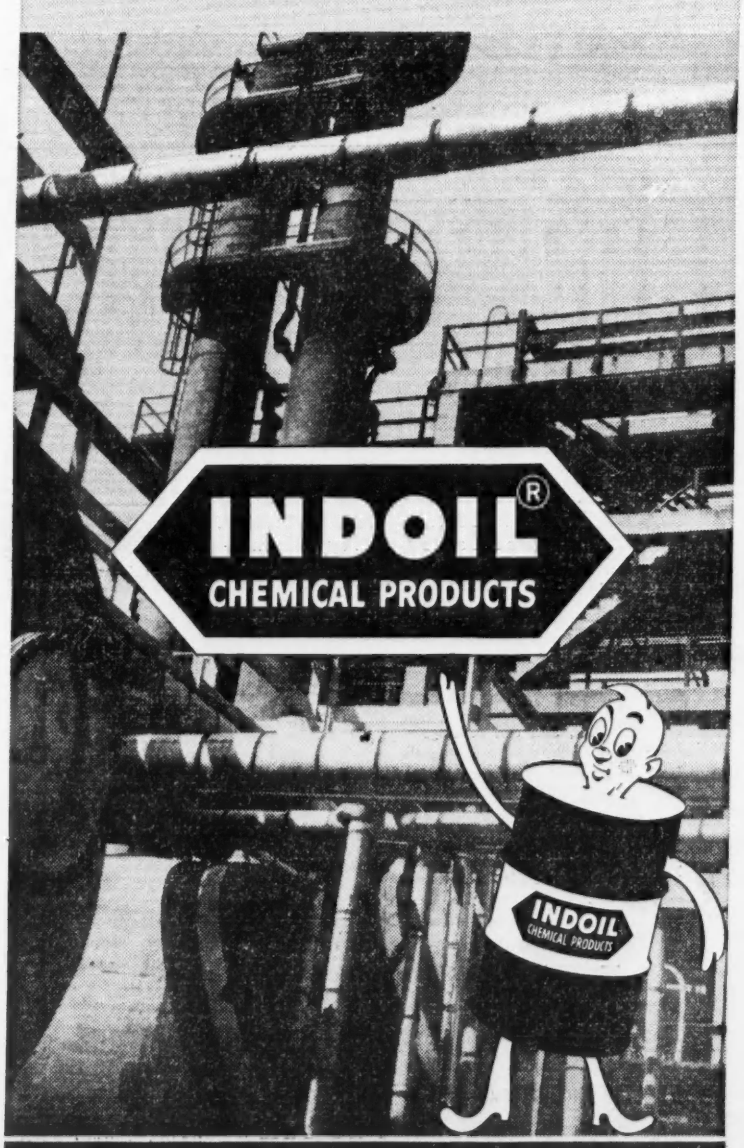

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Copra From Philippines Down 15 Percent in Dec.

Philippine copra exports during December totaled 56,158 long tons, a decline of 15 percent from the previous month but 4 percent above the volume shipped in December, 1953, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Total shipments for the year 1954 amounted to 758,030 tons or 28 percent more than the 592,267 tons exported in 1953.

The breakdown of the December copra exports by country of destination is as follows:—United States, 18,003 tons (Atlantic, 928, Gulf, 1,896, and Pacific, 15,179); Canada, 1,250; Belgium, 1,200; Denmark, 2,400; Germany, 2,800; Italy, 1,250; the Netherlands, 12,900; Norway, 500; Sweden, 1,000; Europe unspecified, 10,000; Iraq, 1,000; Israel, 1,000, and Colombia, 2,855.

December exports of coconut oil amounted to 6,361 tons compared with 6,042 tons in November and 4,845 tons in December, 1953. The January-December total was 65,732 tons against 58,589 tons in 1953. December shipments were as follows:—United States, 6,061 tons, and Cuba, 300 tons. On a copra equivalent basis, exports of copra and coconut oil for this year totaled 862,367 tons, or one-fourth more than the 685,265 tons exported in 1953.

Sinclair Chemicals Names Process Engineering Chief

Sinclair Chemicals, Inc., New York, has appointed J. B. Willis chief process engineer. Mr. Willis previously was assistant to the vice-president in charge of research for Sinclair Refining Company.

He joined Sinclair Refining in 1940 in Chicago, was shifted in 1950 to the technical department of Sinclair Rubber, Inc., in Houston, Tex., and became administrative assistant at that plant in 1953. He was made assistant to the vice-president in charge of research last June.

Sinclair Chemicals has also added Earl Noblet to its market development department. Mr. Noblet previously with with American Cyanamid Company, New York, for nearly six years.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The market showed no price changes last week, indicating a general stability concurrent with rising demand for spring needs. Supplies of some of the inorganic fertilizers were still said to be very lengthy, although improved buying requirements were reported to have taken a good bit of pressure off such materials as ammonium nitrate and superphosphate.

Animal meals were in good request, with bonemeal offerings reported hard to obtain. Castor pomace was still not available, and was nominal. Fishmeal supplies were about in balance with improved inquiry. Nitrogen solutions moved well as formulators and other users filled tanks in anticipation of spring and summer agricultural needs.

Demand was good for anhydrous ammonia, although makers hastened to point out that there was no current pressure on supplies. It was expected that stocks would be tight during the spring. Ammonium sulfate producers reported an improved volume of business during the week, and less material was offered for export in order that domestic consumers' needs could be covered.

The domestic pesticides market position was given more strength by improved demand from formulators. The GSA was reported to have cut down on its requirements of DDT for April delivery, resulting in a lower overall total requirement of 14,934,000 pounds. Most sources were of the opinion that the recent government requirement had considerably helped to maintain firm prices in the industry.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 29, 1954
109.58	109.58	109.52	111.41

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Most sources felt that present production capacity was still well above consuming demand. However, it was generally felt that supplies would be tight during the peak season. Buying interest showed a marked pickup during the week with consumers more active than previously. Prices were unchanged and steady, with fertilizer grade anhydrous ammonia quoted at $85 to $88 per ton, tankcars, f.o.b. works, freight equalized.

Ammonium Nitrate—One source reported that it was unable to offer material on spot above present commitments, owing to currently tight supply. Solutions were also reported moving well, and were said to be in a better supply position than solid material. The international market did not show much activity last week, as producers concentrated on filling suppliers' needs for the coming spring and summer season.

Ammonium Sulfate—Domestic inquiry for mixing showed continued improvement over the week, as formulators increased their activities in anticipation of the coming peak season. Producers' stocks were readily available, but were not as long as previously due in part to recent shipments of sulfate to Korea under FOA authorization.

The foreign market displayed considerable strength during the week, with some material slated for Indian shipment, and European stocks moving for shipment to Greece. However, improvement in domestic sales continued to feature trade, as one producer who had reportedly planned to offer a sizable block for export decided to hold back material and place it on the domestic market instead.

Blood, Dried — Demand held about steady last week after dipping in the New York area. As a result, material was quoted at $6.50 per unit-ton, f.o.b. New York, unchanged from previous report. Chicago price also held steady and unchanged, as buying inquiry remained strong in the midwest.

Bonemeal—Offerings continued scarce with demand strong. Prices last week ranged from $70 to $72 per ton, spot.

Castor Pomace—Pomace continued relatively unavailable last week in eastern markets due to lack of bean imports for crushing. The market was entirely nominal, with material quoted unchanged at $37.50 per ton, f.o.b. plant.

Cyanamide—Fertilizer grade moved to consumers in larger quantity last week, reflecting the general pickup in business for fertilizer materials. Prices held steady and without change. Supplies were on hand to comfortably take care of demand.

Fishmeal—Buying interest continued good with supplies scarce. Menhaden meal was offered nominally at $146 per ton, f.o.b. Baltimore area, and scrap, $141 per ton, same basis.

Nitrogen Solution—The recently established contract price of $130 per ton for 37-40.8 percent material held without change last week. Demand was active. Supplies were adequate.

Current consuming demand was in accord with the general trend of fertilizer sales at this time of year. While some sources felt that deliveries to consumers had been held up to some extent by bad weather earlier in the month, others reported that business had shown a steady increase in volume since the first of the year.

Phosphate Rock—Stocks were less heavy than previously as rock moved out to acidulators and suppliers in heavier volume. One source felt that considerable pressure had been taken off long supplies by the recent upturn in demand. Prices for both domestic and Curacao rock held steady and without change during the week. Most observers foresaw steady quotations for the remainder of the first quarter.

Nitrogenous Sewage Sludge—Price held without change. Producers reported that they were in a soldup position which was expected to hold until the end of July.

Superphosphate — Supplies moved out at a better rate than previously. Triple remained in long supply, but it was reported in some areas that triple was moving more briskly than normal. The international supply position was one of readily available stocks. Prices in this country were unchanged.

The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition, and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

	Production	Shipments	Stocks
Normal			
November	136,110	67,704	187,882
October	130,302	83,038	205,810
November '53	125,116	64,558	208,447
Enriched			
November	3,597	739	3,546
October	2,180	994	3,515
November '53	*	*	*
Concentrated			
November	50,896	43,667	92,124
October	50,816	35,020	85,337
November '53	35,713	30,784	49,870
Wet-Base Goods			
November	1,028	653	1,707
October	1,415	1,046	1,401
November '53	1,049	352	3,651
Total			
November	191,631	112,763	295,972
October	184,713	120,098	278,135
November '53	161,878	95,694	274,533

* Data for enriched superphosphate included with normal prior to July, 1954.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Inorganics were firm with relatively heavy trading. Blood meal and tankage were stronger, with trading light, quoted $5.75 and $5 to $5.50 respectively. No contract price was announced for castor pomace. There were indications of extremely light production. Domestic fishmeals were firm, with interest lagging.

Pesticides

The current domestic market was regarded as slow by several sources, although there were indications that business had improved over the week. The government reportedly cancelled out a portion of its requirements for April delivery under the GSA authorization. It was estimated that of the 16,596,000 pounds of DDT originally called for, some 14,934,000 pounds would be delivered to the government.

It was also said that most of the awards had been made in areas which the government had judged to be labor-distressed, in order to help the employment situation. Foreign business showed varied activity. South American demand was dormant, particularly south of the equator. Brazil showed some interest, while Central America was still on the sidelines.

Malathion — Producers indicated that buying interest had picked up substantially during the past week. Formulators were more active in preparation for spring demand. Supplies were plentiful, and buyers had no trouble in getting what they needed.

Parathion—Prices were steady and unchanged from reductions effective last quarter. The market was more active. Supplies were plentiful.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

The market tone improved for edible oils last week, primarily due to strength of soybeans in midweek. Cash soybean oil advanced with strength of futures. Following strong spot and forward position of soybean oil, cottonseed, and corn oil scored fractional gains. Linseed oil was unsettled and off fractionally, due to sluggish buying interest.

Oilmeals were generally steady. Copra was up sharply at Pacific coast ports, but cottonseed and soybean meals held about unchanged. The market for peanut feed meal continued entirely nominal, as there were no offerings and little likelihood of release of peanuts for crushing in the near future. Although beans were higher, the soybean meal market held fairly steady with moderate buying interest reported.

Choice white greases were slightly easier, but yellow grades showed fractional advances. Tallow inedible grades were increased in the face of more active inquiry for export, and moderately good demand from soapers. Edible grades were unchanged. Lard showed strength and ended higher. Oleo oil was about unchanged and steady, with demand quiet.

Palm oil advanced due to strength shown by copra and coconut oil. Mustard seed oil was firmer and higher, but rice bran oil showed a moderate decline. Brazil No. 1 castor was off further last week due to sluggish inquiry and plentiful stocks. Cumulative decreases brought technical No. 3 oil down 1 cent per pound.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic oil moved in moderate volume to consumers. The market for No. 1 Brazilian remained quiet, resulting in fractionally lower quotations. Material was priced at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Technical No. 3 was also off, to 15¾c. per pound, same basis.

Coconut—This market firmed with higher copra price. Crude was raised to 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, prompt shipment, and 14c. asked, New York basis.

Corn—Crude oil was firmer and fractionally higher with asking price at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quiet and unchanged at 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures showed gains early in the week with heavy sales. By midweek May delivery sold heavily. Cash oil market showed gains last week due to strength of soybeans, although buying interest was slow. Refined salad was steady at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed oil was quiet. Tankcars were quoted slightly higher at 13c. per pound, in the southeast; 12⅞c. was sold in the Valley and 12½c. sales, Texas.

The CCC sold 63 tankcars of 130 offered at New Orleans last week. Twenty-two cars of 60,000 pounds were sold for shipment at Gulf points at 11.7c. per pound, and 41 cars were sold at Pacific coast points at 11.06c. per pound.

The USDA announced last week that it had agreed to sell Spain 19,200 metric tons of government-owned cottonseed oil at cut rate prices. Bleachable prime summer yellow oil is being made available to private exporters at 12.17c. to 13.2c. per pound, depending on the area where the oil is located. About 3,200 tons will be made available in the New York area at 13.2c. per pound; 8,000 tons in the Gulf and southeast area at 12.52c. per pound, and 8,000 tons on the west coast at 12.17c. per pound.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 28 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	103	15.31	15.20	15.19@15.21
May	137	15.30	15.25	15.26S
July	108	15.27	15.22	15.20@15.22
September	32	15.00	14.96	14.96S
October	11	14.90	14.88	14.88S
December	57	14.95	14.88	14.88S

Total sales, 448 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with trading light. Soybean oil listed at 12¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, with market quiet. Cottonseed meal was priced at $71 per ton, sacked, Memphis basis; hulls $15 bulk and $10 sacked, same basis.

Linseed—Consuming demand remained limited to prompt delivery for actual needs, with little or no interest shown for large lots. Withdrawals against old contracts appeared to be moving in good volume. Raw linseed oil was fractionally lower, offered at 12.2c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, February-March, and 12.4c. per pound, April-June delivery.

Minneapolis.—A little tankcar business transpired in linseed oil last week but, generally, the market was quiet. Crushers reduced prices on tankcars to 12.2c. a pound for prompt-March delivery, f.o.b. Minneapolis and to 12.4c. for April-June. Warehouse pricing base was unchanged at 12.5c. a pound, bulk. Trade reports said some business was done at as low as 11.5c. for tankcars. Shipping directions were excellent.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	9,840,000	5,400,000
Since Sept. 1	165,380,000	133,140,000

Flaxseed—Market was quiet. Trading spotty.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed held to a narrow rut, with few trades made in the cash market and virtually nothing done in the futures trading pit. Crushers revised bids upward to $3.36 a bushel for spot and to-arrive offerings. Spot cash purchases totaled only 10 cars while to-arrive bookings amounted to 26 cars and in excess of 17,000 bushels in trucklots. Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis last week (for all accounts) totaled 125 cars as against 185 cars the previous week and 129 cars in the corresponding week last year. Shipments totaled 30 cars, compared to 27 the preceding week and 35 cars a year ago. There was considerable talk as to what level flaxseed will be supported by the government during the 1955-56 crop year. Rumors had it that the support might be scaled down to about $3 a bushel, national farm average, or around $3.27, Minneapolis basis. This would compare with $3.14 for the 1954 flaxseed crop, or $3.41, Minneapolis. The soybean support was expected to be around $2 a bushel, national farm average, compared to $2.22 on the past year's crop, trade observers said.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	218,750	225,750	36,750	61,250
Since Sept. 1	18,355,100	13,076,320	4,047,750	2,676,200

Mustard Seed—Demand was slow, but short stocks advanced prices to 16½c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. New York.

Oiticica—Buying interest remained slow. Prices held steady and unchanged at 14¾ to 15c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums held at 16¼c. to 16¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Palm—Firmness of coconut oil brought prices up fractionally last week. Trading was fairly active at 13c. per pound, drums, New York basis.

Peanut—Sales of crude oil were spotty at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills last week. Refined oil continued nominal at 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Price was maintained at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, first half February, with 16c. per pound quoted for second half shipment. Demand was quiet, and restricted to fill-in needs.

Rice Bran—Trading was dull, and the market was weaker. Clarified oil was quoted at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. New York and 17c. per pound, drums, less carlots, same basis.

Soybean—Trading in futures showed strength during the week due to higher beans. Crude was irregular but closed stronger and higher. Spot demand was slow.

Crude oil was sold at 12⅛c. per pound tankcars, Decatur, first half February. February was bid at 12c., with 12⅛c. asked, March 12c., and April-June 11¾c. nominal to 11⅞c., same basis. Refined salad

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Copra, $12 per ton.
Grease, yellow, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, 0.1c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible grades, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Grease, white, choice, not all hog, ⅝c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, castor, Brazil No. 1, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, tech., 1c. per lb.
Rice bran, ½c. per lb.
Linseed, 0.1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 29, 9
115.20	112.44	113.39	103.52

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

oil was quoted at 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exhange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended January 28 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
March	18	12.25	12.17	12.24@12.29
May	69	12.05	11.90	11.95@11.97
July	14	11.80	11.75	11.74S
September	8	11.42	11.42	11.50S
October	49	11.30	11.30	11.31@11.41
December	29	11.25	11.25	11.30S

Total sales, 187 contracts.

Tung—Business was less active, but the market remained steady. Trading was reported at 22¼c. and 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for prompt and later delivery. Drums were maintained at 23¾c. to 24¼c. per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Los Angeles Vegetables Oils

Los Angeles.—Vegetable oils were slow. More interest was shown for crude coconut, with sales reported at 13c. per pound; crude corn was sold at 13¼c. and refined, 16¼c.; linseed 13.3c. per pound through March; and 13½c. April forward; Peanut crude was nominal at 18½c. per pound, with refined oil listed at 22¼c.; crude soybean quoted at 12¼c., and refined, 15⅝c. per pound; tung oil, 22¼c. Other listings were unchanged.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Lack of demand forced prices down for white choice not all hog, quoted last week nominally at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow greases advanced, however, during irregular trading to 7⅞c. to 8c. per pound; house was up fractionally to 7⅝c., and brown, 6⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

Lard—The market was irregular and fractionally higher. Cash lard was quoted at 12.75c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—The market fluctuated slightly last week. Extra was maintained at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was weaker owing to lack of demand. Prices were off to 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Tallow — Market showed strength last week, moving over a three-year high. Fancy bleachable tallow was sold at 8⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; inedible, extra, 8⅝c. per pound, same basis; special, 8¾c. per pound, same basis. No. 1 was higher and nominal at 8c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish — There was not much change in the market last week. Demand was restricted to actual needs. Light cold pressed oil continued unchanged, quoted at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. producing plant. Old crop menhaden oil was listed at 9c. per pound, on board ship, and 9⅛c. per pound, sellers. New crop oil was bid at 7⅜c. with 8c. per pound asked, f.o.b. Atlantic or Gulf coasts.

Los Angeles—Crude fish oils were very slow. There was no trading for tuna or sardine. Resale sardine oil was available at 9c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles. The season ends January 31 with only 500 tons landed during the present dark moon period.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Market was quiet and nominal at $104 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	1,193,400	.....
Previous week	1,465,050	830,000
Corresponding week, 1954.	1,842,000	590,000
Total this year	15,102,000	5,330,000
Corresponding period, 1954.	22,028,700	8,528,400

Cocoa Butter—Market was firmer and advanced to 85c. to 95c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra — Shipments were firmer and higher. Prompt shipment rose to $182 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Although the volume of trading on cottonseed meal was still spotty and not in any particularly large volume, prices held fairly well. Oil mills did not appear to have burdensome supplies. Buyers were interested only in immediate requirements. Forty-one percent sacked meal was offered at $71 basis, Memphis; $72 northern Alabama; $75 Georgia and $75 South Carolina mill points for February-March shipment. Solvent production was generally quoted from $1 to $2 under old process in some locations.

Linseed Meal—Market was easier. Resellers shaded prices.

Minneapolis.—Resellers were in driver's seat the past week, offering linseed meal at 50c. to $1 a ton under crusher quotations. The tone of the market was easier but crushers maintained price levels because of limited supplies available for nearby delivery. Crushers quoted extracted meal, 36 percent protein, at $68 a ton, but resellers were offering at $67, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal was quoted about $4 a ton higher than extracted. Shipments were brisk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	14,640,000	15,240,000
Since Sept. 1	316,740,000	316,630,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Market was entirely nominal. Last week there was no indication that peanuts would be available for crushing in the near future.

Soybean Meal — The soybean market showed a little strength, but meal prices held fairly steady. Buying interest was not heavy, but buyers appeared to be in a better frame of mind than for several weeks previously. Soybean processors reported withdrawals were being made in good order. It was anticipated that somewhat better feeding ratios would increase the use of meal within the next few weeks. Forty-four percent meal, unrestricted billing, was quoted at $67 February and $67.50, March, f.o.b. Decatur. Southeastern production meal was offered at $68 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Mississippi valley points for February-March delivery.

Waxes

Beeswax — African crude remained steady at 60c. to 62c. per pound, depending on quantity. The market was firm, and offers of crude bleachable wax were scarce and closely held, with quotations nominal for shipment at about 70c. per pound. Refined grades were unchanged and firm. Consuming interest was spotty, but showed some pickup due to the continued firm position of the market.

Carnauba — Buying interest showed some improvement, particularly for prompt delivery to cover immediate needs. Quotations for No. 3 Ceara continued to show a wide range depending on quantity and quality, with material quoted at 66c. to 69c. per pound, spot. Parnahyba was also unchanged at 70c. to 72c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Good quality yellow No. 1 Ceara was maintained at $1.03 to $1.04 per pound, with reports that adulterated material was being offered at as low as 98c. per pound. Stocks were considered fairly heavy, with buying interest mainly for immediate needs.

Japan—Wax was in a slightly better supply position last week. Good quality wax held steady and unchanged at 47c. to 48c. per pound on spot, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Buying interest was limited to small lots for prompt snipment. Material was quotably without change, ranging from 93c. to $1.03 per pound, as to quality and quantity.

Tung Oil Imports Listed

Argentine exports of tung oil to the United States during the last three months of 1954, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service, have been reported unofficially as follows:—October, 3,127 short tons; November, 1,317 tons, and December, 635 tons. The governments of Argentina and Paraguay have agreed, respectively, to restrict their exports of tung nuts and oil to this country to 21,800,000 pounds and 2,600,000 pounds oil equivalent in the marketing year ending October 31, 1955.

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1—±28 Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20—59" x78" Shelves, complete.
3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
14—Sperry 18"x18" Iron recessed Filter Presses, 18 chambers.
1—50 gal. stainless 347 Calandria Still, agitated, sight glasses, with condenser.
1—50 gal. stainless 347 agitated Tank, M.D.
3—Sperry Iron 36x36 recessed Filter Presses, 100 chambers, 2" cake, hydr. closure.
2—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYERS, Roto-Louvre ±502-16, Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long, with ±304 S/S contact parts. ±207-10, 3'7" dia. x 10' long, carbon steel construction, and all auxiliaries.
1—Day Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—Colton 5½ single punch Tablet Machines, M.D.
3—±12 Sweetland FILTERS, 48 bronze monel covered leaves, 3" c/c.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Comminuter, m.d.
1—Reed-Std Horiz dbl ribbon Mixer, center disch, 2,000±, 480 gal.
1—American 24x36 Atmos. dbl Drum Dryer, complete.
2—CME Cont. S/S Centrifugals, solid bowl, 21" & 30"x40".

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1—Lehmann 6 ft. Stone Roll and Bed Melangeur.
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6—250 gal. Vertical Jacketed Cast Iron Mixers.
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NICKEL CLAD KETTLE, ASME JACK. AGIT. 750 GALLON.

CONDENSERS—S.S., Karbate & Glass, 26 sq. ft. to 1000 sq. ft. surface.
DRYER, ROTARY—S.S. lined, 3' dia. x 20'. Complete.

DRYER, BUFFALO, DOUBLE DRUM, 36" DIA. x 92", RECONDITIONED. COMPLETE.

FILTER PRESSES—18"x18" rubber covered, 16 P & F; 42" x 42", 38 P & F.
KILNS, 2—5' dia. x 40' long, COMPLETE.
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±316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
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2—I&R Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60" & 100".
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Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—±316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
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Robinson Pulverizer ±220, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
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2—Crystallizers—10' long.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 18-D-6.
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1—±10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

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6—Pfaudler 1000 gal. glass lined jacketed, agitated Reactors 75# int. pressure 90# jacket pressure, equipped with Hastelloy "C" turbine agitator and baffles.

1—750 gal. 316 SS jacketed, agitated Kettle.

1—300 gal. 316 SS clad jacketed Kettle 90# int. pressure.

3—Evaporator Bodies 4'x13', 316 SS clad with 109—3" ODx6', 316 SS tubes, 500 sq. ft. per body with condenser, piping, etc.

CONVEYORS

4—Link Belt Rubber Belt Conveyors fully enclosed 12"x30', 12"x34', 12"x55', 12"x77' long

2—Link Belt Twin Screw Conveyors 316 SS 18"x10', 18"x72'.

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1—Link Belt Screw Conveyor 6"x12', 304 SS

1—Link Belt 304 SS Bucket Elevator 40'6" c.c.

DRYERS

2—Western Precipitation 304 SS jacketed heated "Holoflite" Screw Conveyor Dryers 50 ft.

1—Rietz Mfg. Co. 304 SS jacketed, heated Screw Conveyor Dryer 50 ft.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. x 5'6" Monel, single drum Flakers or Dryers.

1—Allis Chalmers 5'6" dia. x 25' long Rotary Dryer ½" shell.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

3—Alberger 600 sq. ft. Karbate, 40± shell, 40± tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 461 sq. ft. Karbate, 40± shell, 40± tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 431 sq. ft. Karbate, 60± shell, 60± tubes.
1—400 sq. ft., steel.
3—Pfaudler 390 sq. ft., 316 SS, 75± shell, 75± tubes.
2—Struthers-Wells 370 sq. ft. Karbate, 52± shell, 60± tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 370 sq. ft. Karbate, 40± shell, 40± tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 330 sq. ft. Karbate, 60± shell, 60± tubes.
1—Alberger 255 sq. ft. Karbate, 40± shell, 40± tubes.
1—Alberger 159 sq. ft. Karbate, 40± shell, 40± tubes.
1—Alberger 159 sq. ft. Karbate, 40± shell, 40± tubes.
2—Nickel 93.8 sq. ft. double pipe, 300± shell, 100± tubes.
2—Alberger 88 sq. ft. Karbate, 40± shell, 40± tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 83 sq. ft. Karbate, 60± shell, 60± tubes.
7—Alberger 70 sq. ft. Karbate, 40± shell, 40± tubes.
1—Struthers-Wells 31 sq. ft. steel, 75± shell, 75± tubes.
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7—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 SS, vapor proof.

1—Ingersoll-Rand Jet Refrigeration unit, 208 ton, at 60 deg. F.

1—Ingersoll-Rand Jet Refrigeration unit, 136 ton at 45 deg. F.

1—Kemp Inert Gas Producer 10,000 SCFH, Model 10-MID complete with Model JC-SE2 dual tower absorptive dryer and Fuller Inert Gas Compressor, Type C-40 with 25 HP motor.

2—Illinois Water Neutralizers 5'x9', 316 SS.

1—Foster Wheeler 2.7 million BTU Dowtherm Unit, 150# Design Pressure, 866 sq. ft. heating surface, gas heated.

2—Patterson 6' Conical Blenders, 69 cu. ft. operating capacity with 15 HP AC gearhead motors.

BLOWERS

3—Sturtevant spark proof Blowers 9500, 11,000 and 17,500 cfm, motor driven

3—American Blowers 7900 and 12,000 cfm motor driven

1—Buffalo-Forge 640 cfm 7" static pressure, motor driven
(all motors explosion proof)

PUMPS

13—Karbate Centrifugal, motor driven
2—40 gpm 120' head
2—50 gpm 24' head
9—60 gpm 60' head

8—Duriron Co. Chlorimet—3 Centrifugal, motor driven
2—45 gpm 84' head
2—60 gpm 180' head
4—60 gpm 240' head

7—Duriron Co. Durimet Centrifugal motor driven
1—20 gpm 22' head
3—60 gpm 180' head
3—150 gpm 52' head

13—Duriron Co. 316 SS Centrifugal, motor driven
4—60 gpm 47' head
4—70 gpm 80' head
1—80 gpm 125' head
3—165 gpm 145' head
1—175 gpm 160' head

7—Lawrence 316 SS Centrifugal motor driven
2—10 gpm 27' head
1—60 gpm 208' head
1—70 gpm 157' head
2—100 gpm 25' head
1—350 gpm 123' head

2—Gould 304 SS Centrifugal, motor driven 98 gpm 70' head

2—LaBour steel Centrifugal, motor driven
1—50 gpm 85' head
1—70 gpm 90' head

7—Ingersoll-Rand steel Centrifugal, motor driven
2—650 gpm 116' head
1—1000 gpm 93' head
2—1000 gpm 100' head
2—1000 gpm 110' head

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(all motors explosion proof)

TANKS

4—Pfaudler 5000 gal. glass lined 9' dia. x 9'6" long, 35# int. pressure.

2—Pfaudler 2300 gal. glass lined 78" dia. x 96", 50# int. pressure.

5—Pfaudler 1200 gal. glass lined 66" dia. x 72" high, 50# int. pressure.

1—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass lined 4' dia. x 5', 40# int. pressure.

1—316 SS, 13,000 gal. Hopper 18' dia. x 4'4" on the straight side with a 9' cone and 5 HP Lightnin agitator.

1—316 SS, 7500 gal. Hopper 12' x 6' with 5'6" cone.

2—316 SS Horizontal 5,000 gal. 6'6" dia. x 20' long, 25# int. pressure.

1—Steel 30' dia. x 33'2" high, 175,000 gal. cap.

3—Steel Horizontal 24,000 gal. 10' dia. x 40' long, 50# int. pressure.

1—Steel Horizontal 8' dia. x 30' long, 10,000 gal.

3—Steel 8' dia. x 27'3" long, 9000 gal. cap., 25# int. pressure.

1—Steel Horizontal 5' dia. x 22' long, 3250 gal., 125# int. pressure.

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1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. jacketed, double arm Vacuum Mixer, 75 HP.

1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. double arm, jacketed, Vacum Mixer, 50 HP.

2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed Mixers.

7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Horizontal Powder Mixers, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.

1—Struthers Wells 6'x9' S.S. Rotating jacketed Mixer.

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors, Unused.

2—Blaw Knox 800 gal. 347 S.S. agitated Reactors, ASME, U-69, 100 PSI.

1—Struthers Wells 750 gal. S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.

1—Buflovak 800 gal., 347 stainless clad, jacketed Reactor.

1—Vertical 304 S.S. Storage Tank, 25,000 gal. NEW.

4—Heat Exchangers, 316 S.S., 200 and 100 sq. ft. NEW.

3—Unused Karbate Heat Exchangers, 188 sq. ft.

1—Sharples P.N. 14 Super-D-Canter 316 S.S.

2—Bird 18"x28" solid bowl Continuous Centrifuges, 310 stainless.

2—Sharples C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.

3—Sharples P-16 Monel and S.S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.

1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal 347 stainless, perforated basket, XP motor.

1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, rubber covered, imperforate basket.

1—AT&M 36" center slung, rubber covered Centrifugal, perforated basket.

1—Sparkler #33-D-9 Filter, 316 S.S.

1—Niagara #140-36 Filter 140 sq. ft., 316 S.S.

1—Niagara #110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.

1—Niagara type Horizontal Filter with 15-48" dia. S.S. leaves, 375 sq. ft.

1—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Vacuum S.S. Filter, Unused.

1—Feinc 5'x4' S.S. Rotary String Filter.

1—Eimco 8'x8' Rotary Vacuum Filter.

2—#3 Sweetland S.S. Filters with 12-25" dia. leaves, 75 sq. ft.

4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30" c.i. Filter Presses P&F, washing.

1—Hersey 4'x30' S.S. Hot Air Rotary Dryer.

3—Struthers Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vac Dryers.

1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum Dryer, 316 S.S.

1—Stokes #138H Vacuum Shelf Dryer having 10-44"x40" shelves.

1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf Dryer having 17-59"x78" shelves.

2—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers 3'x15' and 30"x8'.

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 7'5"x20' S.S., 6'4"x24', 3'10"x16', 2'7"x10' steel.

1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Propane Pressure Tank, ASME, 225# W.P.

1—Eureka #3 Porcelain Jar Mill 14.7 gals.

4—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH, #1SH, #1SI and Bantam.

2—Hardinge 6'x22", 4½'x16" Conical steel lined Mills.

1—Patterson 6'x8' porcelain (Berylite) lined Mill, 50 HP. NEW.

1—Patterson 4'x4' porcelain lined, jacketed Pebble Mill.

3—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x84", 20"x81", 20"x48" double and triple deck.

3—Nash Vacuum Pumps, #H8, #H7, #H6.

1—National 10"x20" two roll Mill with 25 HP motor.

4—Stokes DDS2, DD2, D4 and D3 Rotary Tablet Machines.

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

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2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N. Y. Telephone: CYpress 2-5703

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT FROM STOCK

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—10500 gal Horiz. T304—NEW.
1—7150 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—6500 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.
1—5700 gal. Horiz. T304—NEW.
1—4500 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—2600 gal. T347 Vacuum Receiver with 15# jkt.
1—2000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—2000 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.
40—From 15 gal. to 1000 gal.
16—Stainless Steel Stock Pots—30 gal., 16 gal., 14 gal.
1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 10' O.A.H., 275 cu. ft.

JUST PURCHASED

3—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Machines, St. St.—Models D, D-6 & F.
1—Niagara St. St. Pressure Filter, 110 sq. ft. with St. St. closed Slurry Feeder.
1—500 gal. T316 St. St. Evaporator with 145 sq. ft. hairpin coil.
4—Lightnin Side Ent. Agitators, St.St.—7½, 10 & 25 HP.
400' T316 Seamless Stainless Steel Pipe, 2½", Unused.
5—Shriver 30" C.I. Filter Presses, open dely., 17 ch. to 50 ch.
1—Stainless Steel Powder Mixer, 425 cu. ft.
1—Pneu-Vac. 13" St. St. Dust Collector.
5—Pebble Mills—72" x 96", 60" x 72", 31" x 31".
1—Rotex Screen 5' x 7', single deck.
2—W & P 100 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.
2—Contin. Ball Mills, Steel, 6' x 16' & 3' x 6'.
1—8800 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, Agit., ASME.
1—St. St. Rotary Spray Column, 30" x 28' H.
4—Steel Reboilers, 785 sq. ft.
2—T316 St. St. Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers, 785 sq. ft. ea.
2—St. St. Tube Bundles, 250 sq. ft.
5—Steel Shell & Tube Condensers, 1200 sq. ft. unused.
2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.
1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St.
1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.
2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.

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1407 N. SIXTH STREET PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

SPARKLER FILTER—36"x36" S/S fittings and pump.

STAINLESS STEEL AUTOCLAVES — 1,000 p.s.i.—1 gal.—Agitated.

FEEDER—Syntron F-44-W 10"x104" S/S trough w/ selenium rectifier.

MIXER—Lancaster EAG 4½ w/15 HP varidrive—Simpson 1½ w/10 HP drive.

CENTRIFUGES — 26" — 40" — 48" (Rubber) Laughlin Continuous—134 (32"x40").

PEBBLE MILLS—24x36—60x48 Porcelain lined—Motorized.

SCREENS—Tyler Hummer 3'x5' & 4'x5' single triple deck—Roball 40"x10'.

HAMMER MILLS—Wms. 8x15—24x30 GA 30.

HARDINGE LAB BALL MILLS—Automatic feed cyclone collector—1 for wet.

FORK LIFT TRUCKS—7500# cap. Hyster—New engines. Pneumatic tires.

JAW CRUSHERS—10x20 AC, 11x26 Good Roads.

AIR COMPRESSOR—¾ HP—4 cfm 5 HP—I.R. 20 cfm—w receivers 40 HP Gardner Denver—194 cfm.

HARDINGE MILLS—6x22 & 7x22 Ball—7x48 pebble w motor drives.

CONDENSORS — 300 500 600 sq. ft. Adm. bronze tubes.

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MILLS 3 roll and 5 roll
J. H. Day, Ross, Lehman
PAINT MIXERS—J. H. Day, Baker Perkins
CENTRIFUGAL Tolhurst 48"
PULVERIZERS — Raymond, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder, Liquid, Paste
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JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless Steel and Plain
COLLOID MILLS
LABELLERS — Spot, Can, Semi-automatic
TABLET PRESSES — Single and Rotary
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DRYERS AND KILNS
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
Proctor & Schwartz Soap Chip Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
2—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & 4TH.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 20"x42", Abbe 30"x30" & 30"x36". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross Type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
13—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine, motor dr.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Tablet Machines Single & Rotary Types.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Shepherd Elevator 18' lift, 42"x54".
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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Pfaudler Stainless Reactors, Jacketed and Agitated; S/S Nautch Filter; Shriver Jacketed Aluminum Filter; Stainless Kettles and Tanks; Heat Exchangers; Pumps, Centrifugals, Agitators, etc.

CENTRIFUGALS

4041/P1—A. T. & M. 12" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifuge
3615 G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP
1132 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed motor
1132 Mc1—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra imperforate Basket
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
C4-500—Tolhurst 20" Stainless Extractor; Perforated Basket; under driven
C5-191—Tolhurst 20" Suspended with Plow and Scraper; two speed motor
2943 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 6'; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
C5-200—A. T. & M. 40" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals; bottom dum; with 10 H.P. motor
C6-201—Three Podbielnik Centrifugal Counter Current Solvent Extractors; 100 PSI seal pressure; 32"x37" x54" overall
C5-205—A. T. & M. 42" Suspended Centrifuge; Perforated Basket; 40 HP
C5-206—A. T. & M. Type 316 S.S. 42" Susp. Centrifuge; 20/15 HP XPL motor
4042/K1—A. T. & M. Stainless Suspended Centrifuge; 36" x 17"; 20 HP
4093 R11—12A. T. & M. Suspended Type Centrifuges 40"x24" and 48"x26" bottom solids discharge; with 15 HP motors

CENTRIFUGALS (Continuous)

3870M-1—Bird Continuous, Conical Centrifugal 18"x28"
C7-127—Bird Rubber and Hastelloy Solid Bowl; 40"x60"
C7-128—CME Stainless Solid Bowl Conical; 21"x36"
C7-129—Bird Rubber and S/S 26"x50" continuous
C7-130—Sird Solid Bowl Steel; 36"x72"
C7-131—Baker Perkins Termeer HS 1600 with 40 HP
C6-123—Sharples Nozzlejector Type DM201; 7½ HP 4000 RPM
C6-125—DeLaval Stainless Multimatic Separator 48" dia.
C7-133—Sharples S/S Super D-Canter Continuous Centrifuge
C7-132—Laughlin Continuous Centrifuge; 30"x17"
C7-145—Sharples Super-D Hydrator S.S. 27"; Aut. Unloader.
C7-149—Baker Perkins Ter-Meer S. 24 Centrifugal with 7½ HP
C7-150—Merko Stainless Cont. Centrifugal Type B; 15 HP
355555—Sater Perkins S 12 Cont. Centrifugal Type 316 SS; 7½ HP
C7-156—Sharples Super-D-Canter Centrifuge PY14; Stainless; Vaporite
C7-160—Sharples Super-D-Canter Centrifuge; PN 14 in Stainless
C7-500—Sharples Superdehydrator Type SD-C27 in Stainless; 25 HP

CLARIFIERS — SEPARATORS

3240 M3—Sharples Supercentrifuge MG4-21-IJY S/S; 3 HP
3269—Sharples DeWaxing Centrifuge; Type DM202-23C
C6-124—Sharples No. 16 S/S Supercentrifuge Clarifier 2 HP
C6-126—DeLaval Yeast Separator Type OVK5 with 7½ HP motor
C9-500—Patterson Westphalia Clarifier Type RDE; Stainless; 7½ HP
3564—Sharples Steel Clarifier Model M4 PIE with 2 HP motor
C6-142—Sharples No. 16 Aluminum Vaporseal Supercentrifuge
C6-143—DeLaval S/S Model 166 Clarifier Type Centrifuge
655 R 19—Sharples No. 16 Vaporite Type M35 Centrifugal
4093-B1—6 Sharples Super Centrifugals Type M4W-3E7 with 2 HP motors
4093-B7—9 DeLaval Centrifugals Type 94-11 with 2 HP motors

REACTORS

3424 K1—Stainless Reactor; with coils agitated; 21"x48"
3824S-12—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 12"x12"
3824S-14—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 36"x36"
3705 L7—Stainless Steel Autoclave; 5"x12"
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jkt'd. Reactor; 16"x28"
R4-302—Pfaudler Glass Lined 50 Gal. Jkt'd.; Agtd. Kettle; 24"x30"
R4-303—Pfaudler Glass Lined 50 Gal. Jkt'd.; Agtd. Reactor
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit
3944 B2—Steel Jacketed and Agitated Reactor; 315 Gal.; 44"x48"
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side
3168 D7—Doppler Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jkt'd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67"
3434—Dopp 630 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jkt'd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67"
3934 C4—Steel Reactor; 950 Gal. 5'x5'6"; agitated; coil heated
R4 303—Lead Lined Reactor; 1000 Gal. 4'x6'; Jkt'd. ASME 50 PSI
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter
R4-227—Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitre Pot; 6'x6'; agitated 5 HP motor
3598—Steel 2600 Gal. Jkt'd. Agt. Reactor; 8'x7'
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jkt'd.; 50"x17'4"
3870M-2—Majonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan 3'x10'
R4-311—Aluminum Pressure Vessel 800 Gal. 31"x98" Jacketed

AUTOCLAVES (includes Vulcanizers Sterilizers, Retorts, etc.)

R4-504—Cast Steel Autoclave 250 gal; 350 PSI; 4'x5'; Jkt'd. Agitated
325965—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia. x 147" long
V4-304—Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19"; with inner tracks 84"x26"
V4-310—Adamson horizontal welded steel Vulcanizer
V4-311—Jackson & Church Steel Vulcanizer 6'6"x65" with tracks and quick opening door
V4-262—Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x14'; quick open door
R4-226—Hi Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jkt'd. Agtd.
V4260—Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; tracks, pump, receiver
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-TSME; 9'6"x12'; with 7½ HP motor
R4-306—McNeil Digester; Vertical 6'7"x11'3"; Jkt'd. 105 PSI; Agit. 40 HP
R4-300—Steel Pressure Tank; 7000 gal.; 8' x 19'0"; welded 150 PSI ASME
V4-500—Laboratory Vulcanizer horizontal; 36" x 51"; 150 PSI; simplex door
V4-400—Smith Hor. Steel Vulcanizer 5' x 16'; 100 PSI with tracks
V4-401—Horizontal Vulcanizer 6' x 10'; 125 PSI-ASME; Simplex Door
V4-402—Horizontal Vulcanizer; 6' x 42' with quick opening door
V4-403—Horizontal Vulcanizer; 5' x 21' good for 125 PSI
3899/L2—American Sterilizer; 42" x 60"; quick opening door
3917/P2—American Sterilizer No. 00; 30" x 42" x 84"

DRYERS—ALL TYPES

D9-105—American Double Drum Dryer Model C; 24" x 60" complete
3316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60"
D-9-127—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 5'x12' with recessories
D-9-503—General American Double Drum Vacuum Dryer; chamber 8'6"x18'; rolls are 3'x7'; complete with accessories
3414—Rotary Drum Dryer in NICKEL; 48"x46"
D9-504—Blaw-Knox Cooling Roll Dryer; 6' x 4' with accessories
D9-160—Devine Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer 4'x8'
655R 6—General American Twin Drum Dryer 42"x120" with accessories
D 6-172—Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 5'x30' complete
D 6-145—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer; 2'x6'
D9-150—Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 32" x 100"; 42" x 120" and 60" x 120"
D9-151—Buffalo Twin Drum Dryers; 32"x72" and 32" x 92"
D9-149—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer; 42" x 90" with accessories
3838-S1—Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryer 18" x 8' with agitator, dust collector and accessories
3994/K—Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 34" x 10' complete
3053 S1—P.&S. Continuous Apron Dryer; 12 Section; 42'6" L. x 7'4" W. x 14'6" H.
3364 B 2—Sauier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30"x20'
D6-501—Stokes Stainless Rotary Jacketed Dryer; 6' x 10"
D9-506—Buffalo Single Drum Rotary Flaker or Dryer; 4' x 6'
D6-500—Bartlett & Snow Oil Fired Dryer; 3' x 26' driven 3 HP motor
D 11-161—Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer (Monel) 3'x26'; 2 HP
D8-162—Jeffrey Vibrator S/S Dryer 57" x 10' with unit heater, finned coils, fan and other accessories
4042/K1—Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Dryer; 5' x 26'
3163—Louisville Monel Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 35"x16'
D11-135—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 5'x28' to 6'x30'
D11-154—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers up to 6'x40'
D11-158—Hohn Direct Fired Rot. Dryer; 3'x12' with accessories
D11-200—Hersey Rotary Dryer; 3' x 21' with 5 HP XPL motor
D11-160—Christie Rotary Dryer; 90" x 60"; complete with accessories
D11-201—Hersey Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer; 4' x 30' with accessories
D11-202—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer; Stainless lined; No. 705-20 complete
3506—Horizontal Steel Rot. Dryer or Cooker; Vac. Jkt. Agt. 4'x27½"
3382—Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 52"x102" with agitator and 10 HP motor
D6-147—Stokes No. 59AA, Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24" x 72" with accessories
D6-144—Stokes 59B Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 40"x15' long with accessories
McA-60—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer; 54"x40' and Cooler 36"x20'
SPECIAL:—Rotary KILNS all standard manufacture in sizes as follows: 8'x50', 6'x80', 6½'x80', 7'x120', 7½'x260', 8'x120', 10'x30' and others; direct fired or with combustion chambers
3501E3—Devine No. 12 Vacuum Chamber Dryer 40"x 42" complete with Condenser, Receiver
3673 L4—Buffalo 3 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 40"x42"
D15-812—Devine 10 Shelf Vac. Chamber Dryer; 50"x 62"x76"
D15-809—Stokes No. 138 Vac. Chamber Dryer; 8 shelf 23"x31"
D15-810—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 16 shelf; 36"x 36" Condenser
3289—Stokes 16 shelf Steam Heated Dryer; 3'x3'; 6'10" high
D15-811—Devine No. 3 Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 5 shelves 40"x43"
D15-816—Stokes No. 138 H9 Vacuum Shelf Dryer; 50" x 45" x 44"
3631—Despatch Electric Oven 500 degrees F; 48"x 30"x40"; 7 shelf
3824S-5—Freas Electric Ovens complete, 14" x 16" x 16"
4005—Precision Scientific Electric Ovens; Stainless interiors; up to 180 deg. sizes 6' x 4'6" x 2'6" and 2' x 3' x 4'

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

4—Nooter 1000 gal. Stainless Steel Type 316 Jacketed Reactors ASME W.P. 50 psi Int. 110 psi Jacket—New.

1—Colonial Iron Works Monel Condenser 338 sq. ft., Shell 50# psi Tubes, 100# psi.

4—Alco 500 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers.

1—Struthers Wells 480 sq. ft. Hastalloy "B" Heat Exchanger—NEW.

1—Lummus 360 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Type 316 Heat Exchanger.

1—Pfaudler 7 sq. ft. glass-lined Pipe Condenser.

1—Struthers-Wells 1800 gallon steel jacketed vacuum Reactor with impeller type agitator.

1—Paterson-Kelly 1500 gal. steel jacketed Kettle 75 psi, ASME.

1—Struthers-Wells cast iron jacketed 800 gal. vacuum Kettle with double motion agitator, working pressure shell 100 psi, jacket 200 psi ASME.

1—Nickel 300 gal. Still.

1—Alloy Fabricator Jacketed Reactor 100 gal. with impeller type agitator, Int. pressure 200 psi, jacket pressure 150 psi.

6—Pfaudler 50 gal. glass-lined Vacuum Receivers (New).

5—Stainless Steel 650 gal. Jacketed Closed Kettles with agitators.

1—Pfaudler 150 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Tilting type Kettle with agitator.

1—Pennsylvania type 304 Stainless Steel Tank, 3000 gals.

1—Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1500 gallon.

1—Bird 18" x 28" continuous Stainless Steel Filter.

1—Sharples type 316 Stainless Steel Super Dehydrator Model C-20.

Pfaudler glass-lined Series P Jacketed Kettle with agitator and drive, 50 gallon.

1—De Laval type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifuge.

1—Fletcher Stainless Steel Suspended Centrifuge with 40" perforated basket.

1—J. H. Day 50 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixer Sigma Blades.

1—J. H. Day 75 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer.

6—Simpson Intensive Mixers, #0 and #1.

1—Read Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Double Arm Sigma Blades, 10 gal. capacity.

1—Lancaster Stainless Steel Lab. Mixer.

1—Struthers-Wells North Master Mixer, 50 gal. capacity, Double Arm Sigma Blades.

1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer Complete.

1—Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 12'.

1—Stokes Heresite lined Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 12'.

2—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers—20 shelves.

2—Devine Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers—5 and 10 Shelves.

1—Devine Lab. Vacuum Shelf Dryer—3 Shelves (New.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

PROCESS EQUIPMENT

CENTRIFUGES—40" SS, Susp., Perf. 40" Steel, Susp., Perf., 7½ HP.
Super-D-Canter PN-14, 316 SS (NEW).
Super-D-Hydrator C-27, 316SS(NEW).
COLUMNS—72"x17'10" Everdur.
72"x29'8", SS 347, 21 trays, 800 caps.
60"x24'7" Everdur, 24 trays, 800 caps.
19"x28' Karbate #22, packed (NEW).
DRYERS—30"x8' Stokes, Rotary Vac.
5'x15' Struthers Wells, 20% nickel clad, Rotary Vacuum, w/500 sq. ft. condenser.
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Effective February 1, all operations of Chemicals, Ltd., will be absorbed by the McArthur Chemical Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada. All outstanding obligations of Chemicals, Ltd., will be honored by McArthur and all materials in the future will be purchased by McArthur Chemical. Management and policies of the company will remain unchanged.

Chemical Makers Want US to Go Slow on Tariffs

—*Continued from page 3*

too far," Mr. Campbell declared. "Until such times as the wage rates of the rest of the world reach levels comparable to ours, we would be sacrificing American industry and American labor if we were to continue reducing our tariffs and giving our markets over to foreign producers."

Queeny Reports on Inroads

Mr. Queeny also cited instances of inroads being made by foreign producers of organic chemicals into the American market. For example, he said, polyvinyl chloride began entering this country in quantity early in 1953 and is now being delivered here, duty paid, 20 percent under Monsanto's price. Saccharin is being imported too, despite a tariff of 39½ cents a pound, at 20 cents a pound under Monsanto's price, he added. Production of glycerophosphates was begun by Monsanto in 1912, he continued, but because of the tariff cut in 1949, the only other producer abandoned production last year and this year Monsanto stopped also. Foreign producers now are supplying 52 percent of the domestic percent of chloral hydrate.

"It is my conviction," Mr. Queeny declared, "that a wise congress will maintain a strong organic chemicals industry in the United States. It will not authorize any further blanket decreases in tariffs on products essential to national defense. I suggest instead that congress ask the Tariff Commission to review tariffs on such products item by item and recommend duties which would equalize the cost of an efficient American producer with its European counterpart."

Should Await Two Reports

In testimony for the MCA, Mr. Singer argued that congress should wait for two developments before passing the bill to extend the present trade agreements act for three years and permit a further 15 percent reduction in tariff rates. Congress should await the outcome of current negotiations on the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT), he said, and should also wait for the reports now being prepared by the tariff commission on reclassification of chemicals and proposed reductions in chemical tariffs which exceed 50 percent advalorem.

Characterizing the bill as having many terms which are "vague, too broad and confusing," Mr. Singer raised several points for committee consideration and reiterated MCA's advocacy of tariff reduction only on a selective product by product basis. To assure this, he proposed the following new wording in the bill.

Concessions for Concessions

"Concessions shall be made only in return for liberal concessions by other countries, which would effectively reduce their trade barriers on specific products or very closely related groups of products and gradually in order to cause minimum disturbance to domestic production, employment and prices."

"Evidence is pouring in from abroad," Mr. Singer stated, "that the national economic activities of western Europe is so high that the London Economist uses the word 'prosperity' in speaking of England and countries on the continent.

"In our opinion, too much emphasis is placed on this question of United States import tariff schedules in searching for a solution to international balance of payments questions, stability of national currencies and free convertibility which is the key to multilateral international trade."

Selective Basis Called For

Speaking for the organic chemical industry, Mr. Lenher stated that his industry does not oppose a three-year extension of the trade agreements act so long as its exercise is limited to reduction of tariffs on a "genuinely selective basis" up to 5 percent a year during that period.

Such authority, he said, should be subject to procedures which would present impairment of domestic mobilization capacity, present or projected. Present trade agreement procedures are not keyed to the "selective revision" of tariffs from the viewpoint of our national security interest, he continued, and recommended that the peril point and escape clause be amended to add this concept to the conditions to be met.

Substantive Authority Opposed

The organic chemical industry, Mr. Lenher said, also is opposed to "the new substantive authority which the bill would give the President to include provisions pertaining to non-discriminatory standards, quantitative restrictions, customs, formalities and international trade matters in trade agreements." Concern was expressed that such sweeping authority could be offered amid such deep silence as to its intended purpose.

Mr. Lenher's testimony was supported and amplified by Messrs. Rogers, May and Moody, whose remarks attested to the vital relationship of the organic chemical industry to national security. Each described how his company's and his industry's existence are endangered by blanket tariff legislation.

Mr. Ring spoke primarily as to imports of flints for lighters which are listed as ferrocerium under the tariff act of 1930. Import duties on flints were cut in half in 1947. He said that the result was that his company and one other—the only dometisc manufacturer of this product—are feeling competition from imports to the point that they will be forced out of business if any further reduction in the tariff is made.

A spokesman for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., meanwhile, urged freer trade and passage of the reciprocal trade bill. George Donat, Liaison executive for the pharmaceutical firm's overseas division, declared that our friends abroad "must be given reasonable opportunities of selling their products to this country under fair and stable conditions and without having to surmount unrealistically high tariff barriers."

N.Y. Paint Technicians to Meet Feb. 3 to Hear Dr. Vanderhoff

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club has scheduled its next dinner meeting for February 3 at the Brass Rail Restaurant, Park avenue and 41st street, at 6:30 p.m. The speaker will be Dr. John W. Vanderhoff of the physical research laboratory of Dow Chemical Company, who will talk on "Fundamental Properties of Polymer Latexes."

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Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.60	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.40	—
36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld,	100 lbs.	7.90	8.05
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	8.65	8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	7.90	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb	26	—
Sunide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
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Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb	.26	41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
	lb.	.04⅝	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
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Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
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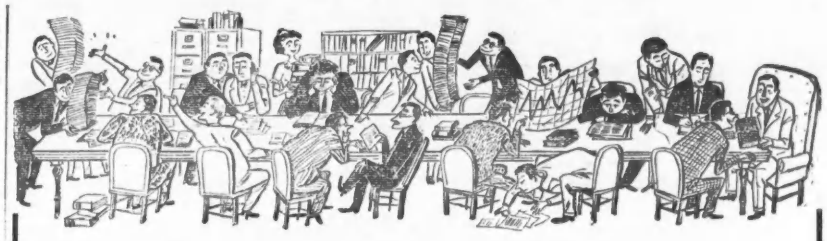

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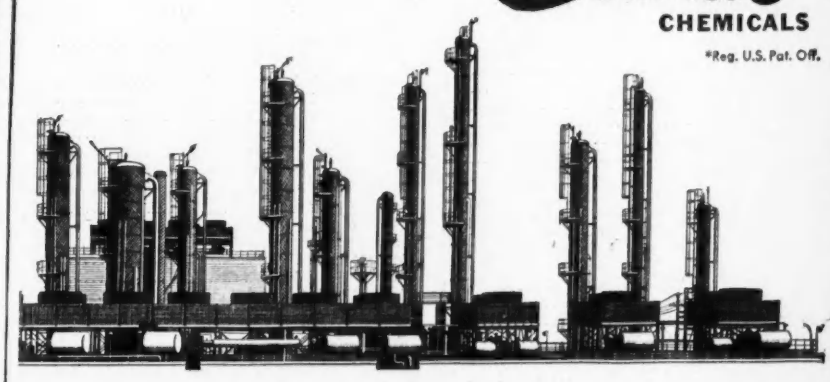

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